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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

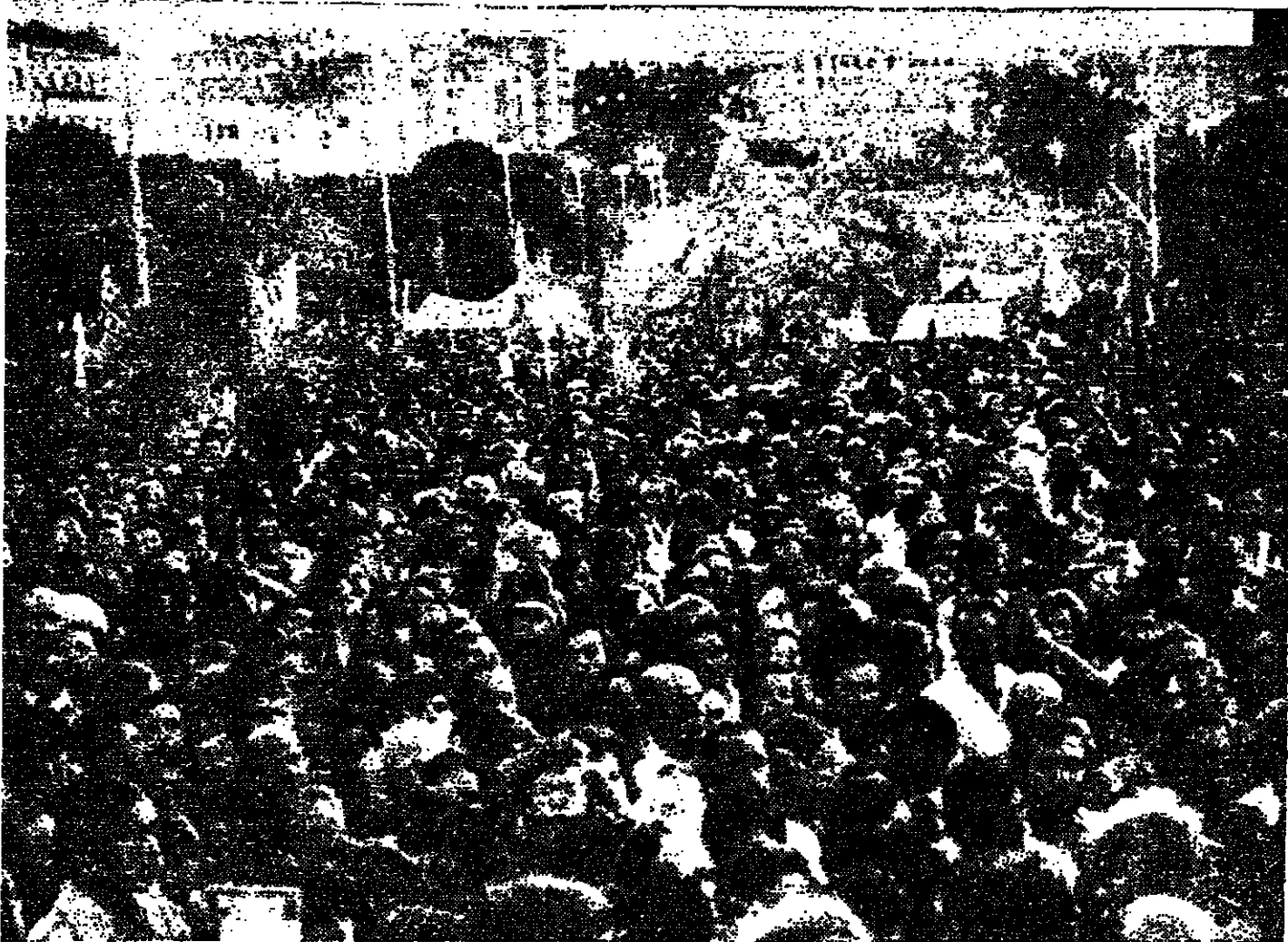
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rt of a crowd made up of thousands of persons listening to Socialist leaders during weekend rally in Lisbon.

## Premier's Position in Doubt

# Lisbon Socialists Asked To Join in New Cabinet

By Henry Giner

LISBON, July 20 (NYT).—The way was open today for the replacement of Portugal's Communist-leaning Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, after President Francisco de Costa Gomes invited political parties favoring socialism to cooperate in a new government.

The President's conciliatory move came after a week of high tension marked by a strong Socialist offensive against the Communist party and by a wave of attacks against Communist headquarters and militants in various parts of the country. The Socialist campaign came to a climax last night with a mass rally in Lisbon in which tens of thousands of Socialists shouted: "Out with Vasco."

Mario Soares, the Socialist secretary-general, who led his party out of the government 10 days ago, told newsmen this afternoon that "Vasco Gonçalves is the key to the situation." Mr. Soares said his party would return to government if the Cabinet were headed by another premier.

The most radical wing of the Armed Forces Movement, the so-called Fifth Division of the General Staff, which is concerned with political action and propaganda, angrily rejected the Socialist pressure in a statement early this morning. It declared that "the Armed Forces Movement reaffirms its complete support for comrade Gen. Vasco Gonçalves and trusts in his proven revolutionary spirit to succeed in the task of forming a new provisional government."

But a major part of the ruling High Council of the Revolution is understood to be opposed to the 54-year-old army engineer turned politician and President da Costa Gomes's somewhat unexpected move. Up to now, the planned new government, forced by the desertion of the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and a number of independent ministers, had been billed as a military one filled out only by some civilian technicians.

But after a meeting of the Council of the Revolution, the President issued a statement saying that while the new Cabinet would no longer be a party coalition, "respect for the will of the Portuguese people creates the need to give representation (in

the Cabinet) to various currents of Socialist political thought." The statement added that he hoped that the parties would not oppose the designation of some of their militants as ministers.

Both the Socialists and Popular Democrats have made it clear that they would not cooperate with a premier whom they accuse of having favored a Communist

take-over of various centers of power although the Communist party had only minority support in the country.

This opposition by the country's two biggest parties, which accounted for 64 per cent of the vote in the April elections for the Constituent Assembly, would give the President an excuse to change premiers. Gen. da Costa Gomes's

reference to "respect for the will of the Portuguese people" seemed to echo the huge banner displayed at the Socialist rally last night. It said: "Popular Will Must Be Respected."

The Lisbon Sunday newspaper, Domingo, said that in view of Premier Gonçalves's difficulties in choosing his future ministers, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Socialist leader Mario Soares gestures as he addresses throng of followers at rally.

## Apollo to Stay in Orbit Until Thursday

# Craft Separated; Soyuz Re-Entry Set for Today

JUSTON, July 20 (AP).—The 2 cosmonauts, the distance between them and the Apollo craft today began preparing a return from space and a landing in the Soviet Union early tomorrow.

The Soviet cosmonaut, Col. Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, fired the powerful Soyuz engine that will slow their

craft and send it streaking through the earth's atmosphere to a landing scheduled for 10:01 GMT tomorrow in south central Russia. "The rocket firing went very smoothly," Col. Leonov said of today's test.

The U.S. astronaut, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton, their Apollo spacecraft dropping 35 miles

farther behind the Soyuz every 30 minutes, concentrated on a long series of experiments and earth photography. The U.S. and Russian spacecraft were orbiting the earth on the sixth anniversary of the first moon landing by man—on July 20, 1969, by the Apollo-11.

The Soyuz and Apollo craft separated yesterday. The U.S.

craft later performed small rocket firings and maneuvered into a higher orbit than the Soyuz, causing the Apollo to slowly drop behind the Russian craft. The spacecrafts will be hundreds of miles apart when Soyuz starts its fiery dive toward earth tomorrow.

"Today seems more like a normal workday than the other five," said Gen. Stafford. The astronauts checked a small school of fish aboard the orbiting spacecraft. Eggs of a species called "killifish," sent into space on the Apollo, have hatched.

"The fish are doing well," Mr. Slayton said. "I have got five in each compartment except for one that has six."

The fish are part of an experiment to test the effects of gravity on developing organisms.

Photographic Series The astronauts were to take a series of earth photographs and also turn instruments toward faint light sources millions of miles from earth. Mission control used a recording of "Tenderness," sung in Russian by Maya Kristalinskaya, to awaken the astronauts this morning.

A high-temperature experiment furnace was fired up on the Apollo and the astronauts melted samples of metal to test the effects of casting in the absence of gravity. Some scientists believe that metals of superior strength can be produced in space.

Meanwhile, space officials in the Soviet Union said that a test docking yesterday of the Soyuz and Apollo craft put a heavy strain on the docking system developed by the two countries.

At contact, said Vladimir Syromyatnikov, the Soviet designer of the docking device, "there was a great deal of pitch and Soyuz turned on its axis at three degrees per second."

This movement "used up all the leeway in the system," he said. "The shock absorbers on Soyuz were very strained."

U.S. flight controller Don Pudney said the docking, performed by Mr. Slayton, was undertaken at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Two Americans, Four Ethiopians Kidnapped

ADDIS ABABA, July 20 (AP).—The government announced today that kidnappers had abducted two Americans and four Ethiopians in the northern provincial capital of Asmara.

A spokesman said the men were taken last Monday and no had been heard from their captors, believed to be members of the secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front.

The two Americans were identified as Steve Campbell of San Diego, Calif., and Jim Harrell of Milwaukee, both civilian technicians at a U.S. military com-

munications relay station in Asmara. In Washington, a State Department spokesman said they were abducted last Monday morning and driven off in a company truck that security forces later found abandoned 17 miles west of Asmara. No messages or clues were left in the truck.

The department said the men worked for Collins International Service Co., of Richardson, Texas. Collins is a subsidiary of Rockwell International and is under contract to the U.S. Navy.

(In Damascus, Reuters reported the Eritrean Liberation Front Revolutionary Council said last night that it had been detaining two Americans and four Ethiopians in Asmara since Monday.

A front source said the six were being held for "security reasons" but did not elaborate. The Ethiopian government said its security forces were searching for kidnappers while using caution out of concern for the safety of the captives.

The kidnapping occurred about two months after three American students and a Dutch student were abducted on May 20 from an annual research center in Tanzania. All but one, Kenneth Steven Smith, 22, have been released by their kidnappers, the Popular Revolutionary party of Zaire.

The Zaire group has demanded guns, ammunition and freedom for arrested guerrillas in exchange for the release of Mr. Smith. The latest victims worked at the Kagnev communications facility in Asmara, a high-frequency relay station. The station is in the last stages of being closed down and currently employs about 40 civilians.

The government statement said "Ethiopian security forces are actively searching for the abductors with due precaution for the safety of the persons in their hands."

It said there was still no word on the kidnappers' intentions, but said it was believed the abductions were carried out in an effort to harm relations between Ethiopia and the United States.

The Eritrean Liberation Front seeks independence for the province and has been waging guerrilla warfare in the area for 13 years.

## Angola Truce Breaks; New, Heavier Fighting Erupts

By Charles Mohr

LINDA, Angola, July 20 (AP).—The new cease-fire here broke down today almost as soon as it was announced, and more brutal and heavy weapons began to pound troops of a black Marxist movement under siege of a Portuguese fort.

The fort is not far from civil war. Angola's Kabanku, a leader of National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), said the MPLA was demanding "what amounted to 'complete surrender' of the FNLA troops in the capital."

At about 11 a.m. shooting around the besieged fort began with new intensity. From the sounds and explosions in the impact areas it appeared that the MPLA had begun firing 122-mm mortars, instead of smaller weapons used previously.

In conversations last night, FNLA leaders here living in a heavily guarded villa near the government palace, said the front would not surrender and spoke in pessimistic and gloomy terms about the country's future.

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## Iran Drops Plan to Aid Pan American

TEHRAN, July 20 (AP).—An official of Iran's national airline, Iran Air, said today that a proposed \$300-million loan to financially troubled Pan American World Airways has been turned down.

The official, who asked not to be identified, ruled out "any reappraisal," indicating that the negotiations which began last September between Iran and the U.S. airline had fallen through completely.

"Iranian refusal to extend the loan," he said, "was mostly due to Pan Am's own internal affairs and partly to its lack of interest in the development projects."

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## Summit Starts July 30 in Helsinki

# Europe Security Talks End in Accord

GENEVA, July 20 (Reuters).—Twenty-two months of tough East-West negotiations ended here yesterday in agreement on the Soviet Union's proposal for a summit conference to endorse a declaration on European security.

Heads of government from 35 states—the United States, Canada and every country in Europe except Albania—will meet in Helsinki on July 30 for three days. The document they will sign changes—in the words of neutral delegates—acceptance by the West of the Soviet Union's post-war domination of Eastern Europe for Soviet undertakings to increase human freedoms and refrain from interfering in other states' internal affairs.

A principal goal of Soviet foreign policy for two decades, the often-ambiguous and contradictory document is not legally binding, and delegates say the main question arising from the conference is whether the measures will be respected.

Contradictions involve the freeing of postwar boundaries and the possible reunification of Germany. The third on a list of 10 political principles that are to serve as guidelines for diplomatic relations says that "participating states regard as inviolable all one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all states in Europe, and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting these frontiers."

However, at the insistence of West Germany, which does not want to rule out eventual Ger-

man reunification, delegates adopted a balancing clause, which says that "frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement."

Switzerland's chief delegate, Rudolf Bindschedler, said at a press conference: "Let us be honest and say that some of the texts are very bad. After all, there have been 35 cooks stirring this broth."

On humanitarian issues, the

participants agreed to "facilitate freer movement and contacts... among persons, institutions and organizations of the participating states and to contribute to the solution of the humanitarian problems that arise in this connection."

States pledge to favorably consider applications for travel for family reasons, to "deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit" with applications for family re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## 'No Hard Evidence' Is Found Tying Presidents, Death Plots

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A nearly concluded Senate investigation into alleged foreign assassination plots has found no hard evidence of direct involvement by former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy or former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the head of the investigation said Friday.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating federal intelligence agencies, said that his panel has "no hard evidence directly linking these assassination plots and plans in which the CIA was engaged with any former president or former attorney general."

"We have to face the possibility,

the very real possibility, that the agency (the CIA) may have been behaving like a rogue elephant on a rampage," Sen. Church said. The March began investigating charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had plotted to kill foreign leaders, is expected to wind up closed-door testimony Tuesday or Wednesday.

Sen. Church's comments provided a preview of the committee's final report on the issue, which is expected to be made in a few weeks.

Unclear Areas Sen. Church said that there was "a very real possibility" that the CIA had acted "without the knowledge of former presidents, without the direction or authority of such presidents."

He implied, however, that the committee's report will be unclear in some areas, and that conflicts exist in the secret testimony heard by the panel.

"Testimony of a kind that would reach a former president has been based upon assumption, opinion and conjecture," Sen. Church said.

"I would never be a party to a finding of guilt or an attribution of guilt where dead men are concerned that isn't based upon clear and convincing evidence."

Sen. Church's comments in support of the late Kennedy brothers differed from those of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller last month. Mr. Rockefeller said on television that "many of the people have died who were allegedly involved in assassination plots and others were assassinated in this country—a tragic thing."

He emphasized that the presidential commission he headed or (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## U.S. and Europe End Restraint, Now Push Arms Sales in the Middle East

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, July 20 (WP).—The United States and some Western European nations are abandoning restraint as they race to sell billions of dollars of weapons in the Middle East.

Controls on sales practices and on the types of weapons being offered have loosened in the past two years, documents from manufacturers and interviews with arms salesmen in the region indicate.

American diplomats, CIA agents and even Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, have been used in efforts to whet appetites abroad for particular arms, according to more than 500 pages of documents recording the operations of Northrop Corp. that were released by a Senate subcommittee in Washington last month.

The Northrop documents and others obtained by the Washington Post have lifted the secrecy surrounding the world of arms selling to Arab states and Iran. Points disclosed that indicate the new attitudes include:

Northrop Agreement • Northrop agreed with the Iranian government to establish a jointly owned assembly plant for manufacturing fighter-bombers in Iran. The Northrop documents indicate that the U.S. government originally approved the facility and then reconsidered.

Well-placed sources report that Northrop had hoped the regional assembly plant for F-5 Tiger fighters would play a role in a sales drive to get Arab states to agree to make the Tiger their standard fighter. Sudan and Qatar are identified in the

Northrop documents as prime sales targets. Saudi Arabia ordered 60 Tigers this year. • The British Aircraft Corp. made a sales presentation to the Saudis for the Jaguar, a fighter-bomber capable of carrying nuclear weapons, long after it became known within the aircraft industry that Saudi Arabia was shopping for the planes for immediate transfer to Egypt. The Egyptians eventually chose to let the Saudis buy France's Mirage deep penetration bomber for them.

• The United States is preparing to sell Iran the Lance surface-to-surface missile, which can carry a nuclear warhead. Negotiations have progressed significantly since last December, when, without naming the Lance system, Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., said he had learned that the Shah had asked the U.S.

to sell him a missile which is worth having only if armed with a nuclear warhead. The United States' sale of \$5 billion worth of arms to Middle Eastern countries over the past fiscal year contrasts with the caution most industrial nations showed in dealing with the Middle East after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Northrop's inadvertent confirmation that it has been using to sell F-5E squadrons to Sudan, which would pay for the warplanes with Saudi money, and to the oil-rich sheikhdom of Qatar, which has less than 2,500 men in its small armed forces, adds weight to reports here that the United States last year launched a major sales campaign to get friendly Arab air forces to make the superonic Tiger their main fighter.

Northrop sales representatives

stressed to Saudi and Kuwaiti officials the convenience of spare parts and training that would result if all states bought the same plane.

Arab officials report that they were interested by strong hints from Washington that the United States would eventually allow sales of the Tiger to Egypt. U.S. diplomats in the region concede that the theory that the United States could gain increased influence in Egypt by supplying arms directly is an element in official thinking.

F-5 Training in Iran Reliable sources here also reported that 50 to 60 Egyptian Air Force technicians and pilots went to Iran earlier this week for F-5 training.

But the Arab states apparently balked at having a regional supply center located in friendly, but

not Arab, Iran. That aspect of the deal was also undermined when Kuwait, after consulting Egyptian military officials, rejected strong pleas from U.S. Ambassador William Stoltz to buy the F-5. Instead, Kuwait decided to buy a radically redesigned A-4 Skyhawk, similar to the one used by the Israeli Air Force. It has a longer range and more firepower than the F-5.

U.S. concern about the F-5 sale to Saudi Arabia is reported in the Northrop documents. A Northrop vice-president reported to his home office that on Nov. 29, 1973, James Atkins, the U.S. ambassador in Jeddah, said "that I had better find Khashoggi and get him to speed up (Prince) Sultan" on committing Saudi Arabia to buy the F-5.

Adnan Khashoggi is the Saudi financier who collected a \$5 per (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## Pledges \$600 Million to Egypt

## Khaled Backs Sadat's Threat To End UN Forces' Mandate

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 20 (NYT)—King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, ending a five-day state visit here, today formally endorsed Egypt's controversial threat to end the mandate of UN Emergency Forces in the Sinai unless there is tangible progress toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The mandate expires Thursday.

The Saudi monarch also pledged an additional \$600 million in credits to the Egyptian Central Bank and to contribute to a large, low-income housing project for industrial workers at Helwan, the site of the Soviet-built iron and steel complex outside Cairo.

Both decisions were announced in a joint Saudi-Egyptian communiqué that concluded the King's visit.

The communiqué also supported the call made by the foreign ministers of 40 Islamic countries for the expulsion of Israel from the UN General Assembly and other bodies of the world organization.

The strong support of Saudi Arabia is essential for President Anwar Sadat, who is at a critical point in his efforts to obtain a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai through U.S. mediation.

In addition, the Egyptian leader is facing huge economic and financial problems at home. Egyptian officials praised the outcome of King Khaled's visit as a consecration of the Saudi-Egyptian axis that came about a few months before the Arab-Israeli war in October, 1973.

At that time, King Faisal—King Khaled's predecessor—after long hesitation reached the conclusion that it was in Saudi Arabia's interest to support Egypt because Mr. Sadat had purged his government of pro-Moscow elements and because Mr. Sadat—in contrast to Gamal Abdel

Nasser, his predecessor—had no wish to impose an Egyptian hegemony over the Arab world. Mr. Sadat and President Hafes al-Assad of Syria could not have launched the war in 1973 without having obtained all-out Saudi support.

Meanwhile, Egyptian sources emphasized the conditional character of Egypt's threat to end the UN mandate.

They said that the mandate will be renewed if the UN Security Council takes action to increase pressure on Israel for a withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June, 1967, or if the latest Israeli proposals submitted to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger prove to be "forthcoming."

Hermann Eilts, the U.S. Ambassador, is expected to submit the Israeli proposals to Mr. Sadat tomorrow.

Mr. Eilts shortly after the ambassador returned here from Washington today, Reuters reported. No statement was issued after the meeting.

## Door Seen Open

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that Egypt has left the door open to an agreement on extension of the mandate.

"Egypt has informed us it is not ready to consent to an extension of the UNF's presence, but it has left a door open by saying it will not oppose the proper use of the force," Mr. Waldheim said in a TV interview.

Activity, Alert in Sinai

JERUSALEM, July 20 (UPI)—The national radio said today that Egyptian troops in the Sinai Desert were unusually active and Israeli forces were on the alert, but a military spokesman said that nothing out of the ordinary was going on.

"There's always been movement in the region," the high-ranking spokesman said. "There is nothing which could violate the letter or spirit of the (troop separation) agreement. There is normal vigilance by both sides."

U.S., Europe Rush to Sell Arabs Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

cent commission on the \$756 million sale. According to previously disclosed documents in the files of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, Northrup vice-president M. G. Gonzalez told investigators that Saudi Arabia's Defense Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, recommended Mr. Kissinger as Northrup's agent on the sale.

Prince Sultan then personally approved the sale.

Mr. Gonzalez told investigators that Prince Sultan reportedly made the recommendation to Kermit Roosevelt, a former CIA operative who has served as a consultant for Northrup since 1965. Mr. Roosevelt, who has been identified by a former associate, Miles Copeland, as the guiding force behind the coup that restored the Shah to his throne in Iran in 1953, plays perhaps the central role in Northrup's Middle East dealings.

Britain, meanwhile, appears to have significantly shifted its arms sales policies in recent months. The government has let stand published reports that Saudi and Kuwait money will finance the establishment of British helicopter and tactical fighter assembly plants in Egypt.

Arab sources report the Egyptian-based factory will effectively replace the proposed Northrup plant in Iran as a regional supply point for fighters for the Arabs.

"The United States is late getting into this game and doesn't seem to understand what they are competing against," one local arms dealer said. "If the United States had had to depend on export earnings for as long as England and Holland have, they would know that you have to do many things in this world to make deals."

Cambodia Reds Said to Kill 300 Trying to Flee

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, July 20 (AP)—Nearly 300 persons were gunned down by Khmer Rouge soldiers last week while attempting to escape from Cambodia to Thailand, witnesses reported.

About a dozen survivors interviewed at this border town told of three separate incidents in which men, women and children were ambushed and shot down by patrolling Khmer Rouge as the civilians fled toward the border.

The ambushes reportedly occurred about 50 miles from the Thai border near the provincial capital of Battambang.

One of the escapees, Ung Ties Seng, 33, said starvation and harsh treatment by the Khmer Rouge had forced many to attempt escape.



IN NICOSIA—President Makarios acknowledges cheers from Greek Cypriots during a rally marking the first anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Articles from Nicosia, Ankara and Athens are on Page 6.

## Kidnap Hoax Nets \$200,000

MONTREAL, July 20 (Reuters)—A bank official paid out \$200,000 to ransom a man he was told had been kidnapped, but the police later found that the abduction "victim" had been safely at work all the time.

The money, left at a pickup point, had disappeared by the time police arrived there.

The bank official, 31, had been told by a telephone caller that the bus-driver husband of a bank teller had been kidnapped and would be killed unless \$200,000 was paid, a police spokesman said.

Quebec Province banks have paid out almost \$2 million in response to extortion demands this year.

Statement at Dawn

The Fifth Division's statement indicated that the part of the military most closely linked with the Communists was still resisting a change of premises. The statement was issued at 5 a.m., indicating that those who wrote it may not have consulted the President before issuing it.

For the better part of two weeks, the Communist party has been trying to mobilize support for the Premier with repeated warnings of a possible rightist coup with which the Socialists were allegedly linked. This agitation culminated with efforts to set up roadblocks first in Oporto in the north and then in Lisbon early yesterday, that appeared designed to impede Socialist mass rallies.

Military security forces took over the roadblocks from Communist vigilante groups and ostensibly searched vehicles for arms. But few were found and the Socialists were able to gather more than 50,000 persons here and 70,000 in Oporto.

The roadblocks were lifted early this morning. But military headquarters said it would firmly repress further attempts to create disorder. It warned the parties against attacks on persons and property such as have occurred in northern towns in recent weeks.

Communist headquarters in at least five towns in the north have been sacked or burned and the party's militants assaulted. The country appeared calm today but Roman Catholics continued their agitation with a rally in Viseu, also in the north, to protest the loss of the church's radio station in Lisbon to Communist and far-left groups.

Portugal's armed forces today lifted a two-day-old limited alert despite growing anti-Communist actions in the conservative north, Reuters reported. A spokesman for the Copcon internal security force said the alert was over but troops would use force to quell disturbances. The troops were put on alert when a major confrontation loomed between the Socialists and the Communists.

One of the incidents of violence occurred in Aveiro Friday night when the Communists were besieged in their headquarters and had to be rescued by the military. Aveiro was the scene of the first mass demonstration by Catholics last Sunday in protest against the loss of the radio station.

The incidents, together with the outpouring of Socialist strength in Oporto and Lisbon, were indicative of how fanned anti-Communist sentiment is here and how it is welling to the surface.

The months it seemed that the Communists were gaining power everywhere despite the defeat they suffered at the hands of the Socialists and Popular Democrats in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The moderates have been constantly invoking these elections as proof that they represent the majority of the country.

China Regularizes Contact With EEC

BRUSSELS, July 20 (Reuters)—Chinese officials have had regular contacts with the European Economic Community's Executive Commission during the last few months to pave the way for closer relations between China and the EEC, informed sources said Friday.

The Chinese would like to have a formal trade agreement with the community but have yet to begin preliminary talks. For the time being they wish to develop a better understanding of EEC activities, the sources said. China has asked that its ambassador to Belgium, Li Jian, be accredited to the EEC as well.

70 Die in Brazil Floods

RECIFE, Brazil, July 20 (AP)—Pernambuco State authorities today said that at least 70 persons died and an estimated 15,000 were homeless as a result of the worst floods in the history of this northeastern Brazilian state.

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## Drugs Other Than LSD Named

## Army's Hallucinogenic Tests Reportedly Lasted Until 1973

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The Army experimented with several types of powerful hallucinogenic drugs on servicemen in addition to LSD during tests that may have lasted as late as 1973, according to researchers who added the drugs at Edgewood arsenal.

A senior civilian researcher at the Maryland facility, who asked not to be named, confirmed yesterday that other longer-lasting hallucinogens in addition to LSD were tested on U.S. troops at Edgewood and other military bases.

He declined to say when the tests were halted, but a second researcher at the base said they were stopped after government inquiries about drug-testing on humans by the Defense Department in 1972.

The Army disclosed Friday that used nearly 1,500 servicemen and civilians in LSD experiments between 1959 and 1967. It now plans to give all of them physical and mental examinations to determine whether the testing caused any harmful aftereffects.

An Army spokesman said yesterday that the LSD experiments ended in 1967. He added that he

had no information on whether there were experiments with other hallucinogens and did not know how long such tests could have lasted if they did take place.

The Army's announcement of its follow-up examinations of its LSD tests made no mention of other types of hallucinogens. Dr. Gerald Klee, a Baltimore psychiatrist who was involved in the testing program at Edgewood between 1959 and 1967, said he knew of a serviceman who required psychiatric hospitalization for two weeks in 1960 after being exposed to a type of hallucinogen known as an anticholinergic, which acts against the nerve fluid, acetylcholine.

Other drug experts said yesterday that it would be difficult for an outsider to identify which type of anticholinergics may have been used at Edgewood since researchers have synthesized dozens of varieties of the drug.

Uses of the drug range from a hallucinogenic with potency for a day or more, to a nerve gas antidote, to a nonhallucinogenic, anti-spasmodic drug used against stomach cramps and available on the open market, the experts said.

The senior Edgewood researcher said that reports on experiments involving anticholinergics and other drugs used on U.S. troops were being prepared by Army officials at Edgewood and would be sent on to the Pentagon.

## Official Channels

"It takes time to get all the facts into the Army's hands," he said. "Eventually it will all come out through official channels."

Testing of the anticholinergics on humans at Edgewood was halted, according to a second researcher at the base, after inquiries to the Defense Department in 1973 by a federal commission studying biomedical and behavioral research.

The researcher said that type of anticholinergic used at the base caused confusion in servicemen who were given the drug. The confusion lasted for several days in some cases. "The program involved military volunteers," said the researcher. "They brought about 30 or so in every two months for new tests until they stopped in 1973."

Laurence Horowitz, a former official of the National Commission on Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, said yesterday that while the commission did not have jurisdiction over the Defense Department's tests, he understood that several experimental projects were halted after inquiries were made to the Pentagon by his group.

The senior Edgewood researcher said that he knew of no deaths resulting from any hallucinogen testing experiment at the base. "No one has ever been made severely ill," he said, "and there has been no long-term damage."

## Widespread Tests

The Army said Friday that LSD was tested on volunteer servicemen at bases in Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Utah. Testing was also done on civilian volunteers in Army-sponsored studies at the University of Maryland Medical School, the New York Psychiatric Institute, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Washington Medical School and the Tulane University Department of Neurology and Psychiatry.

LSD was manufactured in the 1950s and early 1960s by only one company, the Sandoz Research Laboratories of Switzerland. Craig Burrell, a spokesman for the company, said last week that the drug was distributed only to "legitimate investigators." These, said Mr. Burrell, were state hospitals, university psychiatric departments and the veterans' administration.

The National Institute of Mental Health conducted both in-house and contract experiments involving LSD. Officials of the agency said Friday between 50 and 100 persons received the drug during experiments conducted at facilities in Bethesda, Md. The agency also granted \$7.5 million to fund 24 research projects involving humans and animals between 1953 and 1968.

The drug did not become popular in the youth drug cult until the mid-1960s, but CIA and military researchers who conducted LSD experiments a decade earlier said there was a fascination with hallucinogens for use as a nondeadly weapon.



A view of the wreckage following the crash Saturday involving two trains near Belgrade.

## 16 Killed, 37 Injured in Train Crash Near Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 20 (AP).—An express train slammed into a passenger train waiting in a station near Belgrade yesterday, killing 16 persons and injuring 37, officials said.

Dragan Milovic, a judge who is heading the investigation, said a preliminary probe indicated that human error caused the crash at Zemun Polje station, six miles north of Belgrade.

The crash occurred yesterday afternoon when the express train from Belgrade, heading for Sarajevo, ran into a passenger train which was waiting in the station. The train in the station had come from

Vinoca in western Yugoslavia and was en route to Belgrade. Police held the engineer of the express train and the official on duty in the station for questioning.

The judge said that the express train was going 65 kilometers an hour when it hit the other train. The express train was not supposed to stop at Zemun Polje.

The waiting train, according to a timetable, should have been in the station only for one minute. However, it stayed longer because many parcels had to be unloaded, the investigating judge said.

In August of last year, an express train jumped the rails in the Zagreb station and 150 persons were killed.

## Derailing Kills 14

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 20 (UPI).—At least 14 persons were killed Thursday when a six-car commuter train jammed with 1,000 travelers was derailed as it roared into a suburban railway station at 60 miles an hour, city officials reported. About 340 were injured.

## Shepherd Is Held

TUNIS, July 20 (UPI).—

Police said today they have arrested a 20-year-old shepherd and charged him with derailing a six-to-Tunis passenger train 10 days ago. Seven persons were killed and 50 injured in the derailling.

## 49 Hurt in Bus Mishap

BONN, July 20 (UPI).—A British bus, taking vacationers from Athens back to London, careened off a highway last night during a rainstorm, injuring 49 of its 42 passengers, police said. Police said three of the victims were in serious condition.

## More on the Kissinger Garbage: Cases of Whiskey on Shop List

LANTANA, Fla., July 20 (AP).—A recent sample of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's household garbage contained hundreds of Secret Service documents and a shopping list for three cases of whiskey, the National Enquirer says.

Earlier this month, Jay Gourley, a reporter for the Enquirer, a weekly newspaper, retrieved several bags full of Mr. Kissinger's trash. The State Department said such action "caused grave anguish to Mrs. Kissinger and the secretary is really revolted by what he considers a violation of the privacy of his house."

In a story in this week's editions, the newspaper said the garbage included:

- Detailed work schedules for the Secret Service agents on duty at Mr. Kissinger's home and the names of most of the agents assigned to him.
- A memo which revealed that the Secret Service is testing a new code-light signal system for all its limousines.
- A note which gave the number and type of arms carried in each Secret Service limousine.
- A note presumably written by an agent indicating that a shotgun had been left behind during Mr. Kissinger's trip to the Virgin Islands last month.
- An empty prescription envelope for S-sonal, a powerful tranquilizer, that had been prescribed for one of the Kissingers by Dr. Carl Nydell, a State Department physician.
- A shopping list for a case of Jack Daniels black label, a case of Ezra Brooks and a case of Cabin Still, all bourbon whiskeys.

## Exxon Ex-Head in Italy Says Major Firms Give to Parties

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—Vincenzo Casazza, a central figure in recent disclosures concerning payments by U.S. oil companies to Italian political parties, said Friday that "in one way or another—all major industries in Italy, and the American companies in those industries, made political payments."

Reached in Italy by telephone, Mr. Casazza estimated that the amount paid by oil companies represented "only 1 per cent" of the total paid by all businesses to Italian parties.

Mr. Casazza, the former head of Exxon's Italian affiliate, Esso Italiana, said that until legislation was passed last year providing some government funds for the parties, the parties had been supported since World War II by payments from businesses. "The same thing is true in France," he added.

Mr. Casazza has been accused by Exxon of making payments of \$19 million to \$22 million to Italian parties without its authorization. Exxon has acknowledged authorizing payments of \$27 million to Italian political parties to give special legislative benefits from the Italian government.

In addition, Mobil Oil Corp. told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations last week that Mr. Casazza, as head of the trade association of privately owned oil companies in Italy, had taken a bank loan to make payments to the parties.

According to Mobil, the trade association later assessed its members, including Mobil's Italian affiliate, Mobil Oil Italiana, to pay the bank loan.

Mobil acknowledged that it had given Italian political parties payments that averaged more than \$500,000 a year from 1970 through 1973 and had disguised the payments on its books.

Informed of what Mr. Casazza had said, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who heads the multinational subcommittee, said, "Casazza's new allegations are not surprising, although the subcommittee has no evidence to substantiate them."

The senator said that corruption "is a cancer which is growing on business practices abroad, and we must find a way to put a stop to it. The effect in Italy has been to boost the Communist party."

Sen. Church said the subcommittee did not intend to pursue Mr. Casazza's allegations "because the pattern has already been established."

"The issue before us now," he concluded, "is to find a remedy."

An Italian parliamentary commission is currently looking into payments by oil companies to the political parties.

## Ad in U.S. Calling for Reunion With England Is Not Ignored

By James I. Wooten

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (NYT).—When readers of the Pennsylvania Gazette, the University of Pennsylvania's monthly alumni magazine, turned to the back cover of the latest issue, they got quite a surprise.

There, in black and white, was a full-page advertisement of rather purple prose calling for an immediate reunion of this country with England and concluding with a hearty, "God Save the Queen!"

As at Lexington and Concord, the response was quick and clamorous.

"Treason!" cried a caller to the magazine's offices here on the said, old Ivy League campus.

"Cancel my subscription!" shouted another, who reminded the editors that Benjamin Franklin had helped to found the university.

"Just what the hell is going on?" wrote an irate member of the John Birch Society.

Passion for Franks

Meanwhile, down in Richmond, Va., two young men with a passion for Franks were thoroughly enjoying the fruits of their latest one.

"We were bored by the Bicentennial," John Ambrose said after confessing that he and David Gambill were the only members of something called "The Committee for Reunion With England," a nonprofit organization devoted to a complete

revision of 18th-century history. "The whole Bicentennial celebration was so... so vainglorious," Mr. Ambrose, a 23-year-old graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and an advertising assistant, continued. "We decided to pop a few balloons."

So, pins in hand and tongues in cheek, he and Mr. Gambill, a 24-year-old bank employee and graduate of the University of Virginia, became latter-day Tories. They created the "committee," wrote the ad setting forth its principles, rented a post office box in Richmond and sat back to wait for the fun.

"Closest Loyalists"

Now, they're getting letters of support and money from "closest loyalists," Mr. Ambrose said—to press their pursuit, and they're getting some not-so-favorable responses as well.

"Some guy called me the other day, shouted 'You dumb jerk!' and just hung up," Mr. Ambrose said. "We must have offended his sense of patriotism or something."

The manifesto in the Gazette says:

"As we approach the 200th anniversary of America's independence, we look with dismay and distress upon the many problems facing our country. The list is long and growing longer. We stop and ask why? What is the cause?"

The answer: "These innumerable crises are nothing less than the inevitable festering of a great, great nation made 200 years ago: the American Revolution."

"Messrs. Gambill & Ambrose," as they signed the ad, argue that since slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1807, there would have been no Civil War here, no Reconstruction and no Ku Klux Klan.

Jefferson to Blame

Moreover, without the American Revolution as a model, there would have been no French, Russian or Chinese Communist revolutions. Thus, Thomas Jefferson is to blame for Karl Marx and Mao Tse-tung.

"The real heroes of that period were the American loyalists," they continue. "The Tories who could see what terrible things the Revolution would cause."

They propose that Tories be given back all confiscated land and property—with interest—and that the United States immediately petition Queen Elizabeth and Parliament for forgiveness.

"Like the prodigal son, we will be welcomed back joyously," they predict. "Mother England is kind and just. If we apologize now and promise not to rebel any more, she will go easy on us."

EEC-Malaysia Talks

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 20 (UPI).—A 12-man delegation from the European Economic Community countries arrived today for a five-day visit. The visitors from France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium will be briefed on the country's economic development and meet with Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and other officials.

## Suggests Some of Smaller Class

## Pentagon Opposes Navy Plan To Build 12 'Supercarriers'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—The Defense Department, in what could develop into a major policy controversy within the Pentagon, is challenging the Navy's plan to build a fleet of 12 nuclear-powered "supercarriers" at a cost of tens of billions of dollars.

In a secret "issue paper" circulating within the Pentagon, the Defense Department is suggesting that the Navy plan on a future "mix" of aircraft carriers, consisting of six of the "supercarriers" and six to nine smaller, less-expensive carriers.

The department is suggesting what the "issue paper" describes as a "fundamental reallocation of Navy resources" away from the large aircraft carrier.

Whether a Navy still dominated by "carrier admirals" will accept such a fundamental change remains to be seen.

## Budgetary Pressures

The admirals find themselves under severe budgetary pressures to accept the suggestion of the Defense Department for a reshaping of the fleet, and they already are advancing arguments in congressional testimony as to why the Navy should continue building \$2-billion "supercarriers" at the rate of one every other year for the next 15 years.

The budgetary pressures are bringing the carrier issue to a head and could reopen inter-service rivalries.

Basically, the Navy finds itself in a position where, under the long-term budgetary guidelines laid down by the Defense Department, it has insufficient funds to build the carriers and the accompanying escort ships, such as a nuclear-powered cruiser costing \$1.2 billion and at the same time construct other combat and support ships that it thinks it needs to build up to a 600-ship fleet.

As the "issue paper" puts it, the Navy has an "affordability problem" stemming in large part from the heavy allocation of its resources to large carriers and their expensive escorts. About 50 per cent of the Navy's budget now goes into the procurement and operation of carriers.

## Immediate Issue

The immediate issue before the Navy and the Defense Department is what kind of ship should be built to replace the eight conventional-powered, Forrestal-class carriers they start becoming obsolete in 1985. The down payment for construction of the first replacement carrier is scheduled to be included in next year's defense budget.

The Navy, which has four nuclear-powered carriers in operation or under construction, also wants to replace the eight older carriers with 80,000-ton, nuclear-powered carriers. The carriers would cost \$1.6 billion to \$2 billion each but when airplanes and other equipment are included each carrier would represent over its lifetime a capital investment of about \$8 billion.

The Defense Department plan contemplates that the Navy would be permitted to build two of the "supercarriers" sometime in the future. But as an immediate replacement, the department proposes the alternative of constructing a new class of "medium carriers," displacing about 50,000 tons.

## Return of 8-Inch Gun

SAN DIEGO, July 20 (NYT).—Once the main weapon of the Navy's vanishing cruiser force, the eight-inch gun has returned to the fleet's arsenal in a new high-tech, fast-firing version for use aboard destroyers and escort vessels.

The newly developed turret gun, capable of firing either a conventional 260-pound shell or one of the "smart projectiles" guided by laser beam or with rocket

USAF Major Gets Six Years for Fraud

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20 (UPI).—An Air Force major who pleaded guilty to defrauding the military and stealing government property was sentenced last week to six years at hard labor, fined \$15,000 and dismissed from the service.

An Air Force spokesman said the dismissal of Maj. Louis Wally, 44, a former associate professor at the Air Force Academy, was equivalent to a dishonorable discharge. Last Friday, Maj. Wally pleaded guilty to charges of falsifying travel vouchers totaling \$8,720 and converting to his own use four hogs bought by the government for academy research projects.

boosters, was test-fired last week off the southern California coast from the destroyer USS Hull, a veteran of Vietnam combat.

The Hull, like the Navy's other destroyers, formerly carried five-inch guns firing shells having about one-third the power of the new armament.

Described by the Navy as its first new large-caliber gun in 30 years, the new weapon, known as the Mark 71, can fire 12 shells a minute, more than three times the firing speed of the heavier eight-inch guns used for many years on cruisers.

There is still debate within the Navy, according to Washington sources, about which ships to equip with the new gun.

## Justice Dept. Deal With a Union Alleged

By Everett R. Holmes

LOS ANGELES, July 20 (NYT).—Harry Heller, a self-described long-time government informer, has told the House Judiciary Committee that the Justice Department made a secret deal with Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, in which the department agreed to "go easy" in pressing criminal action against the labor leader's son and another union official. Both had been accused of misusing union funds.

In exchange, according to Heller, Mr. Fitzsimmons turned over to the government evidence that the union believed could be used in prosecuting two of Mr. Fitzsimmons's associates for income-tax fraud. However, charges were brought against only one, and he was acquitted.

Heller, a former convict, says he also told committee staff members that William Lynch, head of the Justice Department's organized crime section, laid down the terms of the deal and supervised several months of negotiations in 1972 that included clandestine meetings in various parts of the country.

## Union's Support

Haller, who is from Los Angeles, says the long bargaining was quickly concluded after Mr. Fitzsimmons and other members of the executive committee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters visited former President Richard Nixon on July 17, 1972, and pledged the union's full support for his re-election.

Efforts to reach Mr. Lynch, as well as Mr. Fitzsimmons and his son, Richard, were unavailing. Inquiries were referred by Mr. Lynch's office to Robert Stevenson, of the Justice Department's public information staff. Mr. Stevenson said he had discussed the matter with Mr. Lynch and "there is no comment."

"We do not take any statements by Mr. Heller very seriously," Mr. Stevenson said.

But other sources said the alleged deal was under study by the Judiciary Committee. While the panel has not obtained corroboration of Heller's account, it is preparing an investigation into the matter, according to these sources.

Haller, who says that he acted as a go-between for Mr. Fitzsimmons and dealt with two Internal Revenue Service investigators who acted for the Justice Department, said in an interview that his account was the substance of what he told members of the committee staff last month.

Haller, 56, was released from prison on Dec. 13 after serving six months for bank-loan fraud. He said that he had decided to "blow the lid off the whole mess" regarding the purported deal because of Heller's account. It is unclear whether Heller had discussed the matter with Mr. Lynch and "there is no comment."

Agreement Averts U.S. Railroad Strike

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The nation's railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks reached a tentative contract agreement Friday, averting a threatened nationwide strike. The agreement was basically the same approved earlier by seven other railroad unions, which provided wage and benefit increases of 41 per cent over three years. However, the latest agreement included additional issues that were of special interest to the clerks' union.

## Chauvinist Gorilla Is Loser As Women's Lib Goes Ape

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., July 20 (AP).—Even female gorillas may resist male chauvinist approaches, as Calabar, would-be king of the gorilla clan at the Yerkes Primate Research Center here, has learned—the hard way.

Two months ago scientists introduced Calabar and his two male companions to four female gorillas and put them all in a 100-foot-square compound. The object: baby gorillas. The researchers also wanted to observe the formation of a gorilla family unit.

Calabar immediately set out to let the females know that he thought he was boss. He scampered around and roughed them up a little.

The females took it quietly. But a few weeks later, three of them cornered Calabar. They beat him up.

"Gorillas tend to establish allies," explained a researcher, Ron Nadler. He added that the females had apparently agreed to resist any attempt at male domination.

Calabar, although not injured seriously, was removed from the compound.

rare jewels of the world

**HARRY WINSTON**

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

July 17 to August 6, 5-9 p.m.

HOTEL MAJESTIC CANNES



## Stereotypes in Portugal

Portugal continues to break the stereotypes of military rule and revolution. Not that the government there doesn't continue to use them—to warn of "rightist" plots and how the Socialists and Christian Democrats give them conscious or unconscious support; to define the "people" as those who back the small minority of Communists, despite all the evidence of the polls against that assumption. But the left-wing militarists have still been unwilling or unable to suppress the upsurge of popular sentiment on behalf of the major parties. And that is not the way military dictators are supposed to operate.

Within recent years, there has been a growing movement toward the left within many military establishments: Peru was an example of this, and there are evidences of it in the Colombian Army. Portugal, because of its strategic position, was a very important instance: because it was tilted far to the left after the initial overthrow of Salazar's legacy, it has seemed that it would create a Communist rule by the armed forces—something new in the history of revolutions.

But Communist control of Portugal's mili-

tary services is not complete, and there was another very important exception to the usual in the Portuguese experience. Military dictatorships, whether of the right or the left, do not usually consult the popular will in any organized fashion. Rather, like Castro in Cuba, they prefer to draw their mandates from demonstrations in public places. But Portugal did have an election, and after that vote a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in or out of uniform, would be very obviously just that—a rule imposed by the few on the many.

It may still come to Portugal. The specific steps taken by the regime—in turning over the Socialist newspaper Republica to its mechanical workers, in nationalizing the Catholic radio, as well as other nationalizations—have not been done in consultation with the people, but often against the will of the majority. But the military did not use their talk of rightist plots to put down demonstrations this weekend, and it is very clear that should they precipitate a struggle now, it would be a bitter one. The army may have the tanks and guns, but the people have tasted freedom and it will not be easy to take it away from them again.

## 'When in Rome'

There can be little doubt that big business has fallen to a low level in public esteem. A recent Gallup poll shows that big business came in last among all other institutions comprising what is sometimes called the U.S. power structure: at the top of the list were organized religion and education with scores of 68 per cent and 67 per cent respectively, and at the bottom were big (organized) labor with 38 per cent and big business with 34 per cent. Business's loss of public respect has been precipitate in recent years: in 1965, 55 per cent of those interviewed in a Harris poll expressed confidence in business—compared with 18 per cent in 1975.

The recent spate of revelations about corporate bribery overseas is one example of how business firms are destroying public respect and confidence in their institutions. Businessmen often like to treat stories of white-collar crime as occasional lapses of judgment that should not be held against business in general. But there is nothing trivial or occasional about the \$27 million that Exxon authorized its Italian subsidiary to pay to political parties from 1963 through 1971 in exchange for specific legislative and other favors; also, the president of Esso Italiana either paid out or pocketed an additional \$19 million, for which he was dismissed as a disloyal and dishonest corporate officer. Similarly, Northrop has required its chairman to resign because of his "heavy share" of the corporation's use of bribery as a sales tool for its aircraft abroad.

Some businessmen, affecting an air of knowledgeable realism, say, "When in

Rome . . ." To be sure, bribery and corruption are endemic in some countries. But that is not to say that all multinational companies succumb to the polluted environment or think that it is the only or even the best way to conduct a successful business abroad.

There is another basic error in the "when in Rome . . ." rationalization of corporate corruption: it happens not only in Rome or Riyadh or Santiago or Ottawa, or Tegucigalpa, but also in such places as New Orleans, New York, and, worst of all, in Washington.

The plain fact is that Watergate and the disclosure of the widespread illegal business financing of the Nixon administration showed that business payments made in exchange for political favors, or as protection against possible revenge, were made by a long list of the most important, and once most respected, American corporations—as indeed had presumably been the case in previous administrations as well.

Respectable and intelligent businessmen, who have kept silent lest they be drummed out of the club or perhaps cost their companies sales, must decide whether they want to speak out against such corruption and take strong action to prevent it, both within their own firms and in their industries—or have the public conclude that all business is part of the same racket. The present atmosphere of public cynicism and distrust toward business, if it is permitted to continue, could in the end be the death of the free enterprise system—and perhaps of freedom itself. Business's own conduct will in large part determine the outcome.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Beyond Soyuz-Apollo

Back in the 1950s, the launching of the first Soviet Sputniks delivered an unsettling blow to American national self-esteem.

Coming at a time when Nikita Khrushchev was boasting "We shall bury you" and when frantic efforts to launch American unmanned space satellites suffered a series of humiliating failures, the immediate impact was a loss of confidence as well as greatly heightened concern about the future of the nation. The reaction took diverse forms, ranging from the push to cram "new math" down the throats of school children to the eminently successful Apollo program that put Americans on the moon and returned them safely to earth.

In Moscow, too, the original Khrushchev dreams about space triumphs and economic progress as the triumphal road to world Communism gave way to more realistic views after Khrushchev himself was purged. Now, 18 years after the space age began, Soviet and American astronauts are in the final stages of the first cooperative manned space mission in history, one in which for two days Soviet and American spacecraft were joined together as one.

In an entirely rational world, this historic Soyuz-Apollo experiment would be only the beginning of a wide-ranging program for the joint exploration of space and for the joint exploitation of the resources in space for serving the needs of humanity. Such cooperation in space, moreover, would quickly be extended well beyond the United States and Soviet Union to include not only the countries friendly to these two great powers, but all nations interested in space research and willing to contribute human and material means for a common effort.

The possible projects are numerous and could easily provide an agenda for cooperative work stretching at least to the end of

this century. Stations in space flying the United Nations flag and manned by multinational crews could genuinely realize the "open skies" which President Eisenhower urged in the 1950s.

An international effort could well create the first permanent manned base on the moon to investigate further the availability of its resources or to help maintain experimental artificial worlds set up in space to provide new outlets for earth's expanding population. The prospects for a manned expedition to Mars and even eventually for another expedition to the bizarre conditions of Venus would be enormously enhanced if the nations of the earth could combine in a joint effort.

There are other, in some ways even more important, gains that could be realized from such intimate, joint collaboration in space. The past several days have seen a remarkable flowering of good feeling between Soviet and American citizens. The television pictures showing Soviet and American astronauts working together in friendly, confident fashion, 140 miles above the earth, have inevitably raised questions about why similar friendly cooperation is not more frequent on terra firma.

The obstacles to such expanded cooperation in space are all too obvious. Between the Soviet Union and the United States there still exist deep suspicions and many areas of rivalry. Nevertheless, for anyone who remembers the grim atmosphere of 1957-58, the Apollo-Soyuz mission must seem a political as well as scientific miracle. Perhaps from the perspective of the year 2050, it will seem equally incredible that as late as 1975 there could still be doubts about the prospects for large-scale international cooperation in space.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

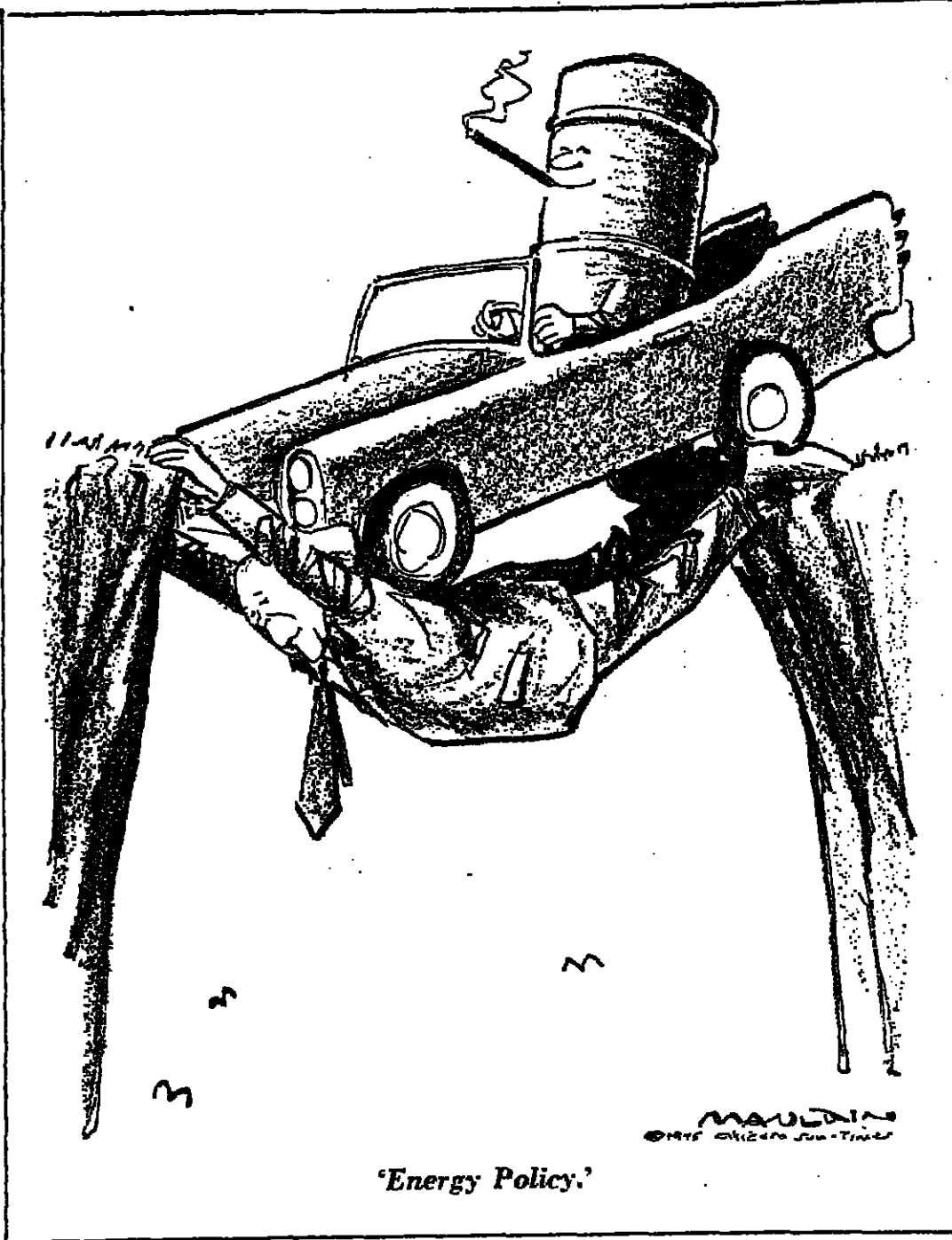
July 21, 1900

PARIS—Yesterday was not merely the hottest day of the present hot spell, it was absolutely the hottest day of which there is any scientific record in Paris, and the thermometer at the Montsouris Observatory registered a maximum temperature of 38.6 centigrade (101.5 Fahrenheit). It was the ninth consecutive day that the temperature had registered over 30 degrees.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1925

LONDON—A Venetian copy of the Gutenberg Bible, one of the rarest books in the world, arrived here this afternoon for Edward Gordon, who is reported to have paid a sum running well into five figures for it. This is very easy to believe, for there are only six others and these are the first editions of the world's printed literature in existence.



'Energy Policy.'

## From the Jungle to the Jumble

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON—Just as in France during its fruitless Indochina campaign, the Portuguese Army—which is to say its officer corps—was conquered by its enemies in a colonial war. But there is one major difference.

French officers left Indochina deeply impregnated with the political techniques of Mao Tse-tung, as transmitted onward by Ho Chi Minh, but they were not persuaded by Marxism's ideology. As a result, the French officers remained anti-Communist and became what one might call socialist-nationalist.

While ferociously loyal to the state, many officers found when they were transferred from the Orient to Algeria that they were no longer integrated into French society. They became a separate organism within the nation's social structure, yet divided from it.

### Almost a Sect

As they continued a vain fight to preserve a shrinking empire, blamed for successive defeats by an increasing number of civilians content to yield that empire, the professional officers became a kind of French janissary corps, almost a sect.

They read Lenin and Mao, rejecting theory but adopting action methods. Even before the revolt against De Gaulle in the unsuccessful OAS affair, it was clear that the army had become deeply influenced by its negative experience in Indochina's "revolutionary war." Algeria was a footnote, closer to home, more emotionally involving. Frenchmen, but intellectually less significant.

In 1960 I wrote: "If any military coup is ever staged in France, it will be made by the captains and the colonels." I was wrong: the coup was unsuccessfully led by what De Gaulle called a "quartette" of four high generals who tried to overthrow him.

Another European empire, last year experienced its own military coup and for the same reasons—Portugal. The commander-in-chief, General Spínola, in this case successful in ousting the government—was the well-known Gen. Spínola. But he was only a front, brought in by his juniors. He imagined himself to have the

political talents of a De Gaulle but turned out to have those of a MacArthur.

The Portuguese officers who ultimately took over were minor in grade, mostly of humble origin, professionals, and out of their homeland as they spent years after years in the African jungles, fighting in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The Angolan conflict was militarily subordinate.

Like their French counterparts, they too were conquered by the enemy, not just in the sense of losing battles but in the sense of accepting his ideas. Yet with Portugal it was a more complete conquest. The Portuguese officers learned their Marxism through men like Spínola, Marcel, of Mozambique's Frelimo, and they were also at least as influenced by guerrilla ideology as by its Maoist methods.

Behind Spínola's facade they ousted the anemic final phase of a 48-year-old dictatorship. Yet it was as if Gen. Nguib had led an Egyptian ouster of King Farouk and there had been no Nasser to move in behind him. When Spínola staged an abortive coup last March—and fled—the Armed Forces Movement of younger officers consolidated its lion's share of power. But there was—and is—no single outstanding strongman.

Today the AFM is the key to Portugal's future. It dominates the situation because no party—Communist, Socialist, moderate, or ultra-leftist (much less the silent right wing)—could run the show without it. Now all have been excluded as the AFM moves ever deeper into its own dictatorship.

### Military Clout

To govern this country today requires implied military clout. The AFM, whose revolutionary council has an inner central committee of eleven, proclaims it will stay in charge at least three to five more years.

Moreover, the AFM is constituting itself a new class. Yesterday's captains and commanders are now generals and admirals. They live in handsome villas and whiz around in Mercedes cars.

Power may not yet have gone to their heads but it has gone to their stomachs.

It is hard to analyze what is becoming of the Marxist influences absorbed in Africa. Some, like the President, Gen. Costa Gomes, are moderates. Some like the Prime Minister, Gen. Gonçalves, are close to Communism. Gen. Carvalho, head of national security, is a hero to ultra-leftists.

For the present they seem to be maintaining an image of unity. The public still doesn't know if any political party will ultimately gain influence over the AFM, or vice versa. Is Portugal in for a real revolution or is it stuck with the kind of counter-revolution implied by military dictatorship?

## New Phase in U.S.-Soviet Science?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Are Soviet science and American science "docking"—passing beyond the now-routine exchange of published papers, formal visits by scientists and smiles pasted on in the name of détente, and actually heading into joint projects that quicken the pace of research and offer substantial benefits that the United States would not get by working in the old way?

In this question lies a test of détente a good deal more meaningful than anything yet demonstrated by the flashy Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous in space. I put the question to a half-dozen American observers, officials and participants in the Soviet-American scientific scene, and here is what they said.

All start from the premise that allowance must be made for a slow or unequal return because American participation is impelled by a variety of political considerations, personal and national, little touching science. No important American scientific eyes are yet in a Russian basket. Except for the few fields where Russians excel, Americans are sensitive to the fact—and it's accepted as a fact—that in the past 15 years of scientific exchanges (and more recently in some commercial deals) the Russians have gotten the lion's share of the useful new technology gained by either country.

### Moscow Summit

It was partly to right this imbalance (an imbalance perhaps more irritating and embarrassing than harmful) and partly to mark a new political notch that Nixon not a ready willingness to agree to start scratching the emphasis of Soviet-American scientific collaboration from inspections of what the other fellow was doing, to working together on the basis of "reciprocity, mutual benefits and equality." These were, to Americans, the key words in the Nixon-Brezhnev

scientific agreements of the Moscow summit in 1972.

Last January the congressional General Accounting Office published a generally unenthusiastic study of the fledgling U.S.-U.S.S.R. cooperative programs in science and technology. The GAO questioned whether Washington was getting its money's worth.

The administration responds that the GAO looked too early and too lightly to take the program's real measure. With 11 technical agreements now signed, 19 of the 140 joint projects so far selected are at the crucial "point of joint work" involving shared use of pilot plants, technical facilities, patient populations or natural areas. It is said.

### Comparing Plans

One distinguished American scientist says that in his field personal contacts have gotten richer so that the two countries' experts are now informally comparing future plans, but that there had been an increase in official Soviet irritations—what he called, communications unwelcome, and so on. Russian bureaucrats are keeping Brazhnev from learning of his scientists' frustrations. This American believes. The power struggle now plainly under way in the Soviet Academy of Sciences—the evidence: an anniversary celebration postponed, a leadership void continuing—may also be relevant.

Others wonder whether the Kremlin may fear that the new cooperative programs, like the old and continuing exchanges, help American scientists to disseminate unwanted liberal ideas in the closed Russian society, and to promote the emigration of Russian Jewish scientists.

The Antarctic, where joint expeditions are conducted and

Americans plant instruments which Russians read, and certain aspects of oceanography—those dealing with physical information rather than biology, which gets you into fisheries, are cited as areas where successful if limited cooperation has already taken place.

### Unperfected Science

One gets the impression, however, that the search for super-atomic change might be said to be unperfected science in itself. The problem, one expert told me, is to devise projects from which both partners need the results, which require a commitment of physical resources, and which offer a visible payoff: work on applied problems will probably be more fruitful than pure basic research. Earthquake prediction for super-atomic change might all this, he said. A remote possibility is to build together large, expensive research instruments—the Batavia accelerator, which cost \$100 million to build and cost \$30 million a year to run, give you the idea.

I think that trying to tie meaningful bonds between Soviet science and American science involves a certain risk—not so much the risk of being cheated or harmed as the risk of not getting as much as expected out of it in terms of the scientific, administrative and psychic costs. It involves, too, a certain faith—in the idea that the Soviet political payoff may be as valuable as any scientific-economic result. Ropes must be made. The scientific establishments of Russia and the United States will not soon be joined in that web of interlocking interests which Nixon and Khrushchev once dreamed might become the cement and glue of détente.

## Ford's Mistaken Policies President of Oil

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The oil problem is essentially political in nature and can only be overcome by the power of government. But the United States has been unable to cope with the problem because the Nixon and Ford administrations have insisted upon treating it as an economic issue that can be resolved by the natural play of market forces.

Because of the sudden, huge increase in the price of oil, the inflation and the recession were both made much worse than they would otherwise have been. As long as President Ford persists in his mistaken policy, the United States will continue to suffer severe economic damage in lost jobs and depreciated currency.

Ford follows the judgment of the major international oil companies on oil problems in the same way that he amiably heeds the advice of other big businesses on the problems that interest them. This is partly because, like Richard Nixon before him, he is heavily dependent on the oil industry as part of his political base. He is also a stolid believer in the business ideology of rugged individualism, free markets and price competition—values that enter more clearly in his mind than they do in the practices of the international oil industry.

### Dreary Record

But, basically, Ford plods ahead with his disastrous policies because he does not know any better. No one who knew Gerald Ford and his dreary, negative record during a quarter-century in the House of Representatives would ever have chosen him to lead the nation in meeting a complete and unprecedented situation.

There are many men in both parties in Congress who much better understand the real nature of the oil problem. But because the solutions require sacrifice, it is almost insuperably difficult to put together a two-thirds majority in support of legislation.

The fundamental fact is that there is no oil shortage and no energy crisis. Rather, there is a political crisis. The oil-exporting countries have become cohesive enough to blackmail the wealthy industrial countries by raising the price of oil to an extortionate level, keeping it there, and threatening to raise it still higher.

### Business Partners

In this crisis, no one is defending the interests of American consumers. Although five of the seven major international oil companies are American-owned, their interests and the nation's interests are not identical.

With the world market now glutted with oil, these American

companies help the Arab countries allocate and rationalize the cutbacks in production that are necessary to keep prices from falling. As business partners of the Arabs in the Middle East and as producers of oil in the United States, these companies have no incentive to keep the price of oil down. On the contrary, they are the propagandists and political propagandists inside this country for the cartel.

Ford is now urging Congress to abolish the price ceiling of \$3.25 a barrel on oil from wells that were producing before 1973. This so-called "old oil" provides 40 per cent of U.S. supplies. The rest of native oil is selling at a world cartel price of about \$13 a barrel.

Since companies produce both old and new oil, they are getting an average price for their total output of roughly \$7.50 a barrel. That is triple the price of only two years ago. Yet the companies have the audacity to say that they need to get the extortionate world price for all their oil if they are to have any "incentive" to search for and produce additional oil in the United States.

The United States ought to have the political will and toughness to refuse to be blackmailed. It should stabilize the price of domestic oil, old and new, at \$7.50 a barrel as provided in a bill sponsored by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich. It should then make a concerted effort to break the world cartel price.

### Political Signal

The Arab countries supplied only 1.3 million barrels of oil a day to the United States in the first quarter of this year, less than 8 per cent of total U.S. requirements. By conservation, the United States could promptly reduce oil consumption by that amount. A sustained cutback of this magnitude would be a significant political signal to the cartel.

Gasoline consumption could be limited by law to the present level of consumption. As the economy recovered and as Detroit produced more fuel-efficient cars, gasoline consumption could be reduced from present levels by steeply rising gasoline taxes.

The United States could adopt a much firmer policy toward Saudi Arabia and Iran than merely getting some of its depreciated dollars back by selling them military equipment and petrochemical plants. They should both be treated by the way one treats any blacklisted country.

As the world's strongest economic power and greatest single user of petroleum, the United States could face down the cartel and win. But not as long as its President espouses the policies of the American "division" of the world oil cartel.





Mrs. Sheila Buckley following her appearance in court.

### He Is Said to Start Hunger Strike

## Bail Is Denied to Stonehouse, But Is Given to His Secretary

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 20 (NYT).—A London magistrate denied bail yesterday to John Stonehouse and ordered the member of Parliament and former Labor government minister imprisoned until July 28.

At the same time, details were issued on the formal charges against the 50-year-old MP. They allege that he planned his disappearance at least four months before he left London for Miami Beach. Mr. Stonehouse vanished after going for a swim in Miami Beach on Nov. 20. He later turned up in Australia under an assumed name.

His bizarre disappearance has embarrassed the Labor party and intrigued newspaper readers. He has said that he fled because of business pressures, a mental collapse and a yearning to "create a new identity and attempt to live a new life."

He faces 21 charges of fraud,

theft and conspiracy, involving a total of \$374,000. His former secretary-companion, Mrs. Sheila Buckley, faces six charges alleging theft, fraud and conspiracy.

### Stonehouse to Appeal

Mr. Stonehouse was placed in custody after Anthony Whitefield, attorney for the director of public prosecutions, said there was a risk that the MP would abscond "and thereby compel a repetition of the protracted and very expensive extradition process."

Mr. Stonehouse's lawyer said later that he would appeal the ruling by the magistrate, Evelyn Russell.

Mrs. Buckley was placed on bail until Aug. 11.

The Associated Press reported that Mr. Stonehouse's daughter, Beatrice, said that the MP has begun a hunger strike in Brixton Jail. She told newsmen today: "He thought he was coming back to Britain to put his word across. They are not allowing him to do so."

[But Mrs. Buckley said she was not sure whether it was a hunger strike or whether he was off his food. "He must have been disappointed yesterday at not getting bail and he could just be off his food," she said.]

### 'False Pretences'

The charges against Mr. Stonehouse include using false passports, attempting to obtain life insurance "by fabricating evidence upon which his death would be presumed," conspiring to defraud creditors in an export venture and "dishonestly obtaining by false pretences" travelers checks, airline tickets and an American Express card.

During the proceedings, Mr. Stonehouse, who is married, sat beside Mrs. Buckley. A former minister of aviation and minister of state for technology, he waited impassively while the magistrate heard normal cases, including those involving a drunk and three youths accused of loitering near cars. Committal proceedings, to decide whether there is a case for trial of Mr. Stonehouse, are set to start July 28.



Four Britons carry President Idi Amin of Uganda to an official reception in Kampala.

### Tougher Stand Is Likely

## Boycott by Moderates Augurs OAU Sanctions on S. Africa

KAMPALA, July 20 (UPI).—Militant nations hope to push through a tough resolution against South Africa at the 55th ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity here in the vacuum created by an apparent boycott by the moderate bloc, conference sources said today.

Three days after the conference opened, delegates from Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, which favor continued contact with South Africa, had not arrived at the session, which is preparing the ground for the 12th OAU summit meeting on July 28.

### Militant Approach

President Idi Amin of Uganda, the OAU chairman, on Friday called for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations, an economic boycott of South Africa and the "destruction" of the government of Prime Minister John Vorster by warfare, if necessary.

At a meeting in April, the OAU drew up a declaration that emphasized the need for continued contact with South Africa and a peaceful solution if possible.

But with the architects of that declaration, Tanzania and Zambia, still absent, sources said that a tougher final document would probably be presented to the OAU summit meeting.

Tomorrow the delegates may

discuss South Africa when they take up a 41-point agenda that also includes the Middle East, Angola, Afro-Arab relations and Ethiopia's Eritrean province.

### Kampala Beautified

Meanwhile, Kampala received the last touches on its extensive facelift in preparation for the summit.

Every shop, business and home was repainted or washed. Sweepers brushed the main streets almost hourly. Bunting and flags were hoisted up flagpoles, on trees and lamp posts.

The delegates attended an opera tonight, part of a social program that included a beauty contest, an automobile rally and an aviation display.

President Amin, meanwhile, added a light touch to the proceedings. Four British businessmen carried the controversial President into a cocktail party on a chair Friday, the Voice of Uganda newspaper reported yesterday.

### Smiles All Round

It published a photograph of the grinning, 40-pound President being carried by the British, who were smiling, with this caption: "... This news picture would reverse or compensate a chapter in the history of Africa. A reader would pose a question that now 'who leads Africa?' Of course it is dynamic leaders like President Amin. These carriers in the picture were friends and we have no grudge, but it has set history. The British explorers and colonialists at the beginning of this century traveled on the continent in comfort. They would ride in chariots pushed by Africans who toiled and earned little presents in return. For the toil and sweat they did not reap anything much. Isn't the President setting up a chapter that balances history?"

Field Marshal Amin's aides made it clear that it was all a joke.

### Amin Criticized

LUSAKA, July 20 (Reuters).—Zambia and Tanzania have joined Botswana in boycotting the OAU summit because of the disregard President Amin has shown for human life, informed diplomatic sources said today.

The Botswana government had earlier announced it would not attend the summit because it feared for the safety of members of its delegation. Mozambique has not explained its absence.

### Spanish Police Hold

### 21 Basque Suspects

BILBAO, Spain, July 20 (UPI).—Police Thursday announced the arrest of 21 alleged Basque activists, nine of them in connection with the slaying of a bus driver.

The nine were detained in or near San Sebastian for questioning about the assassination earlier this month of Carlos Arguimbau, a known foe of Basque separatism.

Police said they arrested 12 other persons in the towns of Plenica and Gorizia. The 12 were identified as members of the underground organization ETA. Police said they seized firearms and a book on how to handle explosives.

### Vatican Says Red Gains Led To Censorship

VATICAN CITY, July 20 (UPI).—The Vatican magazine L'Osservatore della Domenica accused Italy's state radio network last week of suppressing a program about saints as a result of Communist election gains.

The magazine said the RAI network terminated a daily morning program entitled "The Saint of the Day," run by Piero Bargellini, a noted Catholic writer and former mayor of Florence.

"The program was suppressed by RAI, according to some circles, following the [regional] election results of June 15," L'Osservatore della Domenica said. "In view of election gains scored by Communists and Socialists, who with a few exceptions are irreligious and profess an anti-religious political thought, officials of the state radio-television network thought it wise to align with the times and suppress the saints."

### Wilson Links Inflation and Jobless Rate

LONDON, July 20 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said yesterday that unless Britain cures its soaring inflation, it will be driven into heavy unemployment.

He warned workers that they must curb their pay demands or they will price themselves out of jobs.

"The battle against inflation is a battle for employment," Mr. Wilson told a coal miners' rally at Durham. "In these grim days, one man's wage increase could mean another man's ticket to the dole queue."

Mr. Wilson appealed for support for the government's tough anti-inflation program, announced July 11, that imposed a 25-a-week (about \$13) ceiling on pay hikes in the next 12 months.

When he announced the program, Mr. Wilson said the government hoped to halve inflation by next summer.

Inflation in Britain is at an annual rate of about 26 per cent, the highest in any major Western industrial nation.

Mr. Wilson called on coal miners to observe "a year of restraint, sacrifices even."

He warned them not to seek "sectional or personal advantage."

The miners start talks on a pay hike in November.

Meanwhile, at a political rally today in Dorset, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said that 2 to 3 million British workers could be unemployed for years if the Labor government's anti-inflation program does not work.

Mid-June unemployment was 669,822, or 3.7 per cent of the work force.

### Genoa Bathing Curbed

GENOA, July 20 (Reuters).—Health authorities have prohibited swimming in 26 sections of beach here because of pollution, leaving only about 20 areas where bathing is permitted.

### At Rome Conference

## Moro, in Anti-Fanfani Move, Urges Party to Diffuse Power

ROME, July 20 (Reuters).—Christian Democratic Premier Aldo Moro today stepped into the dispute over party leader Amintore Fanfani with a suggestion seen as designed to oust him without toppling the fragile coalition government.

In a speech to an emergency meeting of the party's national council, Mr. Moro proposed that the Christian Democrats adopt a "collegiate management" instead of merely replacing one party secretary with another.

The premier made the suggestion on the second day of deliberations by the 270 council members in which they are trying to come to terms with Communist gains in last month's regional elections. The Communist party came to within 2 per cent of the vote of the long-dominant Christian Democratic party.

### Fanfani's Warning

Mr. Fanfani, effectively isolated after the resignation of most of the party executive, said yesterday that his resignation or dismissal as party secretary would inevitably have damaging consequences for Mr. Moro's government.

Political sources said that by insisting on a formal vote of no confidence before agreeing to quit as party leader, Mr. Fanfani appeared to be running the risk of splitting the party and thereby weakening the government, in which the Christian Democrats are the senior partners.

Mr. Moro's idea of a collegiate secretariat presumably to include representatives of the party's six main factions and possibly even Mr. Fanfani himself, was seen as an attempt to avoid a split in party ranks and save the government from collapse.

The premier warned his colleagues today that a government crisis at this time would be bound to lead to early general elections—a prospect which few Christian Democrats relish because of the likelihood of further Communist gains at their expense.

Mr. Moro, whose government is made up of Christian Democrats and Republicans with guaranteed parliamentary support from the Socialist and Social Democratic

parties, said the Socialists should be encouraged to rejoin the government as soon as possible.

The premier's speech was seen by political observers as a gentle move away from Mr. Fanfani, Mr. Moro was himself party leader between 1959 and 1963 and was Mr. Fanfani's last ally in the leadership after the largest faction quit the executive last night.

Although the two men have never been close, party sources said Mr. Moro believed he had a moral obligation to support the party secretary. He was also understood to be less than enthusiastic about Mr. Fanfani's likely successor, Flaminio Piccoli.

### Italy Kidnappers Hold Go-Between

NUORO, Sardinia, July 20 (AP).—A kidnap gang has seized the man who volunteered to mediate between them and relatives of his best friend, who was abducted three weeks ago, the police reported today.

The latest of Italy's 40 abductions for ransom this year occurred last night, hours after another Sardinian, a jeweler, had been kidnapped at nearby Dorgali, in the mountainous center of the island.

The latest victim, Andrea Oliveri, 56, had traveled from Madonna di Campiglio, an Alpine resort where he has a construction business, to his native Sardinia to help conduct ransom talks for Ugo Maffei, who was abducted May 7. He and Mr. Oliveri have been friends since childhood.

The kidnapers reportedly want a payoff of more than \$1.6 million and think the families of two victims are more likely to put it together than the family of just one.

### Incidents of Violence Continue in Belfast

BELFAST, July 20 (UPI).—A 51-year-old Protestant man was seriously wounded in Belfast's Rathcoole area early today. Two youths were seen fleeing after he was shot in the chin, neck and abdomen.

A few minutes later, on the other side of the city, a 38-year-old Catholic received a flesh wound in the leg when four shots were fired at him.

A bomb thrown at a Catholic-owned bar in Portadown, 25 miles west of Belfast, yesterday injured four persons, including two children.

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### Mrs. Gandhi Cannot Vote

## Indian Parliament Expected To Approve Emergency Rules

NEW DELHI, July 20 (Reuters).—Under tight controls, Parliament meets tomorrow to debate India's month-old state of emergency, but the government has already made it clear that there is no return to normal democratic functioning in the near future.

Press coverage of the week-long emergency session will be restricted to ministerial speeches, government statements and the suit of votes.

The government's huge majority in both houses make it certain that the proclamation of the emergency on June 26 will be approved and extended for at least a year.

Amendments to strengthen the Internal Security Act and of India's rule under which thousands of opposition political party workers and others have been detained are also certain to be approved.

Indian and foreign journalists have been asked to sign a pledge, obey all of the censorship regulations as a condition for admission to debate.

They have also been told they will not be permitted to report statements by opposition members of the ruling Congress party below ministerial rank.

It was not known whether the opposition leaders arrested on June 26 have been able to communicate their wishes to their party members.

Ministers are expected to report to Parliament on what they have done under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's economic measures that were announced after the emergency.

Mrs. Gandhi is expected to be in the house but she will be unable to vote under the constitutional stay order given by the supreme court while she appears against convictions for electoral malpractices.

Her appeal begins Aug. 11. It is upheld, the Allahabad high court ruling against her ill disqualification her from elective office for six years.

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India reported that the Indian cabinet had postponed elections in the southern state of Kerala on September until next March.

The decision will have to be approved by both houses of Parliament, the agency said.

The Kerala state government,

### Recession Dents World Tourism, Survey Shows

PARIS, July 20 (Reuters).—The world economic recession has hit international tourism badly and in 1974 caused a distinct drop in the first time since World War II, according to a survey reported by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The survey traces the downturn in tourism to the oil crisis of late 1973 and its depressive effects on the world economy.

But for the first few months of this year, available statistics show an improvement over 1974 in most countries in the OECD area.

The most dramatic falls in tourism came in Portugal and Greece. The number of nights spent by tourists in Portugal in 1974 fell by 41 per cent and in Greece by 35 per cent.

### Obituaries

## Karl Schleizer, 51, Chief Of Austrian People's Party

VIENNA, July 20 (AP).—Karl Schleizer, 51, chairman of the Christian-Democratic Austrian People's party, died yesterday in a car crash, police reported.

The car, driven by Mr. Schleizer, crashed head-on into a truck near Bruck in the Austrian province of Styria.

Mr. Schleizer was his party's candidate for chancellor in the national elections scheduled for Oct. 5, against the incumbent Socialist, Bruno Kreisky.

Chancellor Kreisky was one of the first to express condolences to Mr. Schleizer's widow. He hailed the opposition leader as a dedicated Austrian with whom he had never had any personal differences.

Mr. Schleizer was born to a farming family in Carinthia on Jan. 8, 1924. After the annexation of Austria by Germany in 1938, he served in the German Army. After World War II, he studied agriculture.

He rose through the ranks of the provincial government in Carinthia to the Austrian cabinet, where he became minister of defense and then of agriculture.

After the Socialist election victory, the Austrian People's party went into opposition and Mr. Schleizer was elected its leader in 1971.

The Austrian People's party's



Karl Schleizer

secretary-general, Herbert Kohlmaier, said that Mr. Schleizer's death was a hard blow for the party. He said that party leaders would meet soon to elect a new chairman to face Mr. Kreisky in the elections.

Recent opinion polls have given Mr. Kreisky's Socialists an edge, overcoming a low period in which the Socialists lost several regional elections.

### Lefty Frizzell

NASHVILLE, July 20 (AP).—Country music singer Lefty Frizzell, 47, died yesterday, following a stroke, hospital officials said. Among his songs were "I Love You a Thousand Ways" and "If You've Got the Money, Honey, I've Got the Time." In 1951 he had four songs in the top 10 of country music.

### Boris Babochkin

MOSCOW, July 20 (UPI).—Boris Babochkin, 71, a film actor and producer, of the Maly Academic Theater, has died, Tass said Friday.

### Juarez Tavora

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 20 (AP).—Field Marshal Juarez Tavora, 77, former transportation and agriculture minister and once a candidate for the Brazilian presidency, died Friday in a hospital here.

## A Black Leader Bars Any Talks Inside Rhodesia

DAR ES SALAAM, July 20 (AP).—A leader of Rhodesia's black African nationalists said in an interview today that Prime Minister Ian Smith has three months to agree to constitutional talks outside the country or a greatly intensified guerrilla war will ensue.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, said the nationalists were adhering to their demand that constitutional talks must be held outside Rhodesia.

"How can we conduct a constitutional conference to go and mix and discuss ideas in a country which is ruled under a state of emergency where we are viewed as enemies of the present regime and vice versa?" he told the Tanzania government newspaper, the Sunday News.

The bishop added that an additional reason the talks cannot be held in Rhodesia is that several ANC leaders were in exile from the country. He suggested South Africa as a venue acceptable to both sides.

### 4 Soldiers Killed

SALISBURY, July 20 (Reuters).—Four white Rhodesian soldiers were killed during a clash with guerrillas in northeast Rhodesia yesterday, a government communiqué said today. Four whites were slightly wounded, it said.

A total of 71 whites have now been killed in the two-year guerrilla war. In the same period, 569 guerrillas have been reported killed.

# Come to the flavor of Marlboro





## In House, U.S. Seen As Threat To Peace

By William Greider and Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON (WP).—The question was routine and unprovocative, but the answers were startling.

What nations, members of the House of Representatives were asked, are a threat to world peace? Most of the senior members gave predictable answers—the Soviet Union, China, the Arab nations.

The younger members listed those too. But a surprising number added the United States to the list.

Nearly one out of five first-term Democrats listed the United States as a potential threat to peace in the survey by The Washington Post. The freshmen who call themselves liberals said that they viewed the United States and the Arab nations as the leading threats to peace.

The Vietnam war is over, but it has left its impact on U.S. politics, the Post's survey showed. Few House members felt the war was worth the lives and dollars it cost. When asked whether this nation's security was threatened by the fall of Cambodia and Vietnam, 72 per cent of the House members answered no. Only 19 per cent thought U.S. security was endangered by the Communist victories in Indochina (35 per cent of the House conservatives thought so).

Judging from the majority opinion in the House, the cold war is not over. Yet most members do not look at it the way they once did. An ideological struggle is joined in the House over U.S. foreign policy of the future, and there is deep disagreement over what the United States' role should be in the world.

### Freshmen Learn

The freshmen, regardless of their views, have learned that it is much harder to express their preferences than they might have thought while campaigning for election. When the foreign-aid appropriation package came to the House floor, many freshmen wanted to vote for the \$1.7 billion in economic aid and against the \$2 billion in military aid, with the exception of weapons for Israel. They had to vote for the whole package.

Liberals and conservatives were split sharply on the question "Should the United States take all steps, including the use of force, to prevent the spread of Communism?"

Conservatives answered yes, 55 per cent to 36 per cent. Liberals said no, 93 per cent to 4 per cent. Moderates were in between, but disposed toward the "liberal" position against the unlimited military intervention that the question implied. The moderates, the House's large group—40 per cent—answered no to the question, 70 per cent to 23 per cent. The House as a whole, was opposed, 73 per cent to 21 per cent.

But the isolationism changed colors when the members of Congress were asked: "Should the United States give economic aid to poorer countries to help raise their standards of living, even if that means higher prices at home?"

On that issue, the liberals were the internationalists, approving economic aid, 64 per cent to 31 per cent, even with the warning that the program would cost domestic consumers. The conservatives were opposed, 65 per cent to 15 per cent.

The moderates were in the middle again, but were disposed toward the conservatives' isolationist position, 56 per cent to 35 per cent. Overall, the House was opposed to the economic aid, 53 per cent to 41 per cent.

### U.S. Intervention

The left, the right and the center agreed that the United States should "try to settle disputes between other countries such as India and Pakistan, and Greece and Turkey." Conservatives were somewhat less enthusiastic, however.

As long as the House majority is so evenly divided on U.S. foreign policy aims, it is difficult to see how Congress, rather than the White House, can determine U.S. foreign policy.

When military aid and economic assistance were combined in a single bill, liberals and conservatives were forced to vote for elements they did not want. But if each approach is advanced separately, it is in trouble.

On the fundamental question of U.S. armaments in relation to the Soviet Union, there was general agreement that the United States should strive for military parity, but not superiority.

Only 21 per cent of the House members wanted the United States to maintain "a large margin of superiority," while 70 per cent wanted military equality. Six per cent wanted the United States to reduce its armaments, even at the risk of falling behind the Soviet Union.



Meeting in Space—Alexei Leonov (waving) is flanked by Valeri Kubasov (left) and Thomas Stafford following Apollo-Soyuz link-up last week.

## Year After Turkish Invasion, Cyprus in Impasse, Greece in 'Rebirth'

### Conflicts Still Plague Island

By John Lawton

ANKARA (UPI).—A year after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus, a settlement of the island conflict is not in sight. About 200,000 Greek Cypriots, driven from their homes by the Turks, still live for the most part in refugee camps. About one-tenth of them have despaired of any solution and have emigrated. Relations between Greece and Turkey remain hostile. The U.S. Congress, which cut off aid to Turkey after the invasion, has begun moving toward resumption of limited aid but the issue has not been resolved. The southeast flank of NATO is in disarray.

Turkey invaded Cyprus last July 20, five days after a coup by the Greek-officer Cypriot National Guard had overthrown Archbishop Makarios, the President of the island republic.

### Safety Is Cited

Turkey claimed the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios violated international agreements guaranteeing the constitutional order in Cyprus. It also said the safety of the Turkish community on the island was threatened. Its troops moved in and captured 40 per cent of the island.

Now, the two men who might have patched things up are not in a position to do so. In Ankara, Bulent Ecevit, the politician-poet who had ordered the invasion and who could have given back some of the captured territory without losing domestic backing, is no longer premier. To stay in power, his successor, Suleyman Demirel, needs to show he is as tough, if not tougher, than Mr. Ecevit.

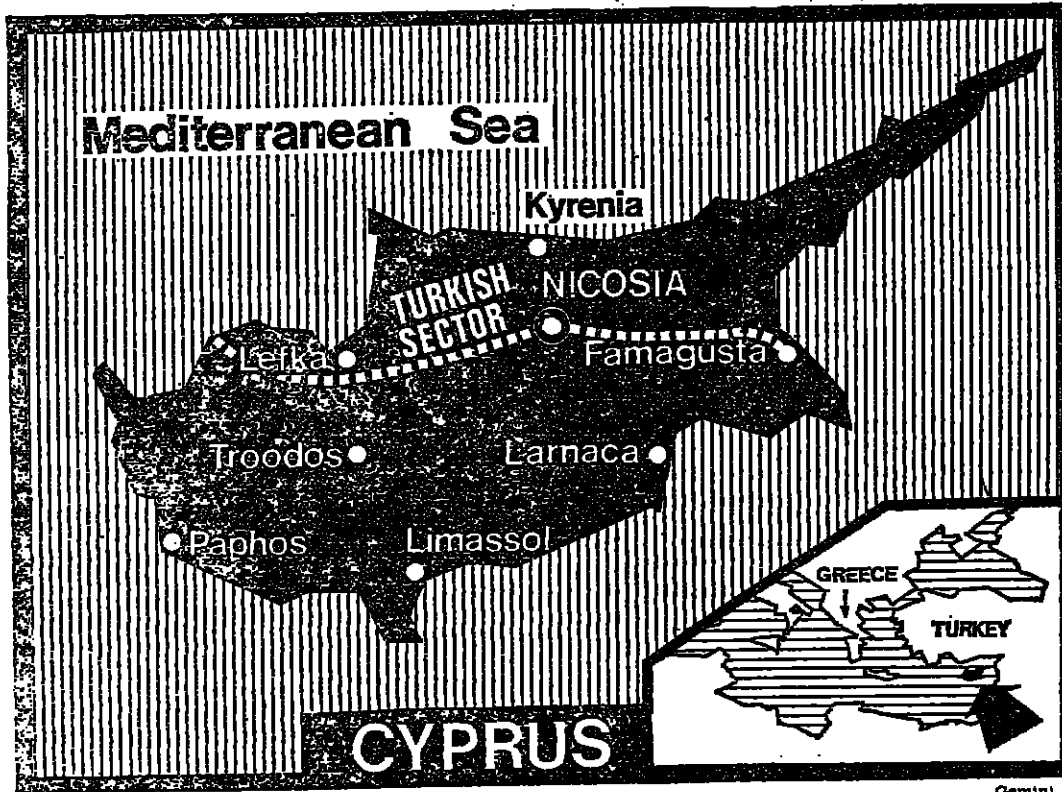
In Nicosia, Glafkos Clerides, who had been making efforts for a settlement with Ankara, lost his position as provisional chief of state when Archbishop Makarios returned last December. Archbishop Makarios has called for a "long-term struggle" against the Turks.

### Definite Steps

"I was convinced that, if we could take certain definite steps in early November, we could make some real advances toward a solution acceptable to Turkish public opinion," Mr. Ecevit, 51, said recently.

In exchange for a federal system giving the Turkish Cypriots control of the northern areas held by Turkish troops, Mr. Ecevit, without much domestic criticism, could have returned to the Greek Cypriots the town of Morphu, in the west, and shared Famagusta, in the east. This would have allowed many Cypriot refugees to return home.

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis also might have made concessions more easily than



blaming the sacrifices on the ill-conceived plans of the former Greek military dictatorship that fell when its Cyprus adventure backfired.

But Mr. Ecevit's two-party coalition collapsed and he failed to win approval to carry on alone. Archbishop Makarios and the island's Turkish-Cypriot population, one-fifth of the total, set up its own state, inviting the Greek Cypriots to join in a federation. Turkey and Greece returned to a state of near hostilities over oil drilling, shipping and airspace rights in the Aegean.

### Passage of Time

"We missed the golden opportunity [last November]," Mr. Ecevit said. "The passage of time has made a solution far more difficult."

On Cyprus, the "Attila line" forged east to west by 35,000 Turkish troops, is fast becoming a permanent partition. The Turkish Cypriots have appointed their own President, Rauf Denktaş, and voted for a new constitution for their part of the Mediterranean island.

Forty thousand Turkish Cypriots who fled from the south have resettled in the north, taking over abandoned Greek-Cypriot homes and businesses. "We can never go back," said Salih Mustafa, 29, a Turkish-Cypriot painter from Larnaca who now runs a restaurant in the former Greek-Cypriot town of Kyrenia. "The two communities just can't live together any more."

The Turkish Cypriots, whose scattered enclaves had been attacked by Greek Cypriots in 1963 and 1967 and who have had no role in running the island since

1964, want a two-region federation with equal participation in national government.

The Greek Cypriots want a federation of several Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot regions and proportional representation at the national level that would give them a 4-to-1 advantage.

Greek-Cypriot leaders have begun to talk of prolonged guerrilla warfare while some refugees have wearied of their condition and talk of leaving.

Warning by Ecevit  
ANKARA, July 20 (AP).—Mr. Ecevit today called on the governments in Ankara and Athens to waste no time in seeking a settlement. He warned that keeping the Cyprus issue in a no-progress state would make a solution more difficult.

Mr. Ecevit, leader of the main opposition party, assailed the U.S. embargo of weapons sales to Turkey. He said the embargo strained U.S.-Turkish relations without enhancing the U.S. image to the Greeks.

Mr. Ecevit also criticized the White House compromise formula which may permit renewed arms shipments to Turkey for cash payment.

"I cannot imagine a Turkish government expressing satisfaction with such a formula," he said in a news conference. Meanwhile, Turkey today marked the first anniversary of its invasion of Cyprus by creating a new army, the Etiler-based Fourth Army. The unit will man Turkey's west Aegean coast—a flashpoint in Ankara's hostile relations with Greece.

Support for Embargo  
NICOSIA, July 20 (UPI).—

Archbishop Makarios today urged the United States to continue its arms embargo against Turkey.

"Interruption of American military aid would be one of the effective practical measures which Turkey would feel and take into account," Archbishop Makarios said.

The archbishop referred to the forthcoming debate in the U.S. House of Representatives on the compromise bill that would allow the resumption of some U.S. arms shipments to Turkey.

"The Turkish 'Attila' will not restrain his appetite and will not come to his senses unless practical measures are taken against him," he said.

Attila was the code name given to last year's Turkish invasion. Archbishop Makarios spoke from Nicosia's medieval ramparts to a rally of an estimated 50,000 persons on the anniversary of the invasion.

"Turkey probably aims at the occupation of all Cyprus," he said.

Archbishop Makarios said that if the peace talks scheduled to resume in Vienna Thursday fail to achieve progress, his Cyprus government will appeal again to the United Nations General Assembly.

The crowd shouted "Makarios, go to the United Nations." The archbishop replied, "I will turn to the United Nations and other directions."

There were shouts of "Makarios, go to Moscow." He smiled and remarked that "for the time being, I will go to Helsinki," confirming plans to attend the European Security Conference summit meeting on July 22.

## Return of Democracy in 1974 To Be Celebrated by Athenians

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS (WP).—This capital is in an ebullient mood as Athenians celebrate the anniversary of the rebirth of democracy here in an atmosphere of unusual tranquility and political maturity. This time a year ago, Greece was on the brink of a potentially disastrous war with Turkey. Dispirited and humiliated by seven years of military dictatorship, the Greeks watched in anger the ineptness of the military rulers and the impotence of Greece itself during four days of a chaotic general mobilization that followed the Turkish invasion of Cyprus on July 20, 1974.

On July 23, the military junta collapsed and turned power over to civilians. Veteran democratic politician Constantine Karamanlis was summoned from Paris to take charge. The next day, amid outpourings of emotion and jubilation, Mr. Karamanlis returned from an 11-year exile, promising as premier to establish stability and prosperity and pledging to bring about a "renaissance" of Greece's political life.

The transition from tyranny to democracy during the last 12 months has been spectacular and bloodless. In quick succession, Mr. Karamanlis moved to muzzle the military, restore civil liberties, reinvestigate the economy, curb inflation and carry out basic political reforms.

The government itself is not organizing any public celebration of the anniversary. "The planned two-day festivities are sponsored by various civic and political groups." On July 26, the government will bring to trial 24 senior military officers who staged a coup against the constitutional government in April, 1967, and subsequently ruled Greece under martial law until last July. The key defendants include former Premier George Papadopoulos, the anti-

lery colonel who masterminded the 1967 coup, and retired Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, a member of the original junta, a former chief of the military police and the power behind the overthrow of Mr. Papadopoulos in November, 1973.

24 Defendants  
All 24 defendants face a possible death penalty. The trial will be followed by a series of trials of other junta members or supporters.

Mr. Karamanlis won a landslide victory in last November's general election, his party gaining 216 seats in the 300-member Parliament.

The centerpiece of Mr. Karamanlis's tenure as premier so far is a republican Constitution that was adopted by Parliament last month. The document reflects the Premier's desire to strike a reasonable balance between freedom and discipline.

The document, however, gives vast powers to the executive. The president, under the Constitution, is commander in chief of the armed forces with powers to declare war and conclude treaties. He is elected by a two-thirds majority in Parliament for a five-year term and he appoints the leader of the largest party as premier.

Martial Law  
The president can dismiss the government without consulting Parliament and he can dissolve Parliament without governmental advice. He can proclaim martial law and rule by decree for 30 days without prior parliamentary consent.

Underlying these provisions is Mr. Karamanlis's desire to avoid party squabbles that often paralyzed the executive prior to the 1967 military coup.

Mr. Karamanlis did not assume the presidency last month, but nominated Constantine Tsatsos, 76, a close friend, for the post. Mr. Tsatsos is expected to resign in favor of Mr. Karamanlis before the present Parliament's term expires in 1978. Under the Constitution, Mr. Karamanlis then would be eligible to serve a full five-year term.

The opposition—the liberals, Socialists and Communists—have argued that the charter gives far too much power to the president. They have charged that Mr. Karamanlis is taking the country into another form of totalitarianism. All 84 members of the four opposition parties abstained from voting on the Constitution.

However, the conflict between the ruling and opposition parties has not disrupted the climate of unity.

## Loyal Isle Off Africa Is Trouble For France

By Bernard D. Kaplan

PARIS (WP).—The French have learned from the Mayotte affair that, whatever Kipling may have written, taking up the white man's burden was a simple task compared to laying it down.

Mayotte is an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the small, Comoro chain between Madagascar and East Africa. Although part of the French Empire for 130 years, it was never exactly a pearl in France's imperial diadem.

But the 37,000 Malagasy have taken the French at their word. For generations, the French boasted that their colonial policies turned the natives into Frenchmen. Rather late in the day, the Malagasy have proved them right—they say that they have become French and are determined to remain so, although the rest of the Comoros have voted for—and in fact have already proclaimed—their independence.

Mayotte's secession from an independent Comoro Republic threatens to provoke an island war with the French. Caught in the middle, two French gendarmes mobiles were sent to the Comoros earlier this month to keep the lid on.

It is the kind of trouble that French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government could do without. France preens itself on the excellence of its political relations with Third World countries. But the Comoro nationalists are drumming up support in black Africa, accusing the French of using divide-and-rule tactics to delay their independence.

The situation has damaged the career of one of the brighter young men in the Giscard Cabinet, Olivier Stirn, the minister for overseas territories. He has not been able to satisfy everyone—the population of Mayotte, the Comoro nationalists and French politicians who insist that France's honor is at stake in the affair.

### Complicated

Comoro politics are excessively complicated. Since 1973, France has been committed to granting independence to the archipelago, which has a population of 500,000. In December, the Mayotte islanders voted two-to-one against "Imagine: At last, some place that wants to remain French," the Paris newspaper L'Aurore declared.

But expressions of pleasure altered when it was realized that the Malagasy really meant it. The Comoros are poor and Mayotte is the poorest of the lot. Vanilla beans are all it has to export, and not many of them. If Mayotte's wish to remain French were granted, it probably would mean turning it into a home department and subsidizing it forever.

Unlike Great Comoro and the two other main islands, Mayotte has neither electricity nor running water and few paved roads. The anti-independence movement does not blame its plight on the French, who have been changing all these things. The Malagasy spokesmen claim that Mayotte has been discriminated against by the other islands, which control the territorial government.

Racial and religious differences play a role. The three main islands are rigorously Moslem and peopled chiefly by descendants of Zanzibar emigrants. The Malagasy are a mixture of Africans and Malaysians. A Polynesian race. Many of them are Roman Catholics.

### Federation

The Malagasy say that the nationalists, led by territorial President Ahmed Abdallah, failed to live up to the 1973 independence plan, which called for creation of a "decentralized" federation. Mr. Abdallah denies that such an agreement ever existed.

After the December referendum, Mr. Stirn was ready to push ahead with independence. But the Malagasy obtained the help of a well-connected Paris lawyer, Jean-Pierre Giraudeau, son of the late playwright. He persuasively put Mayotte's case to many influential politicians such as former Prime Ministers Michel Debré and Pierre Messmer.

The result was that when Mr. Stirn presented his independence bill, he found himself faced by a backbench revolt in the National Assembly. Instead of his bill, the Assembly substituted legislation calling for another vote, this time with each island deciding separately on independence.

Mr. Abdallah's answer was a unilateral proclamation of independence. Although President Giscard d'Estaing announced that he accepted the declaration with "serenity," his next move was to dispatch the 200 gendarmes to the Comoros.

Which is where the matter now stands. The Paris government has said that a referendum, according to the terms laid down by the National Assembly, will be held in the autumn.

Mr. Abdallah insists that the Comoros—all of them—will be independent.







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## Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last











# Thévenet Ends Merckx Cycling Reign

ARIS, July 20 (Reuters).—Thévenet, broke the winning of Belgian world champion Eddy Merckx in the Tour de France today to become the Frenchman since 1967 to win the world's toughest cycling race.

Thévenet rode home to a rapturous reception by more than a million persons massed along the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, where the final 163-kilometer stage was run.

The Frenchman, who took the lead from Merckx a week ago in the 15th stage, when the Belgian collapsed dramatically as he toward an apparently easy stage victory, said it had a very hard work just surviving to the end of the 2,997-kilometer classic.

It has been a very hard tour

with hardly a moment's rest. I cannot say I dominated Merckx. I just finished in front of him. I only dominated him in the mountains, and it was fortunate that I did because elsewhere I could not do it," he said.

Merckx, five times a winner of the tour, said he was not particularly disappointed with second place.

**Happy to Finish**

"To finish second is still quite an achievement, and considering all that has happened to me on this tour, I am quite happy just to have finished," Merckx said.

Merckx, usually a lucky rider, had a run of misfortune on this tour. He punctured close to the end of the ninth stage time trial and lost at least 40 seconds.

Then, five days later, he was punched by a spectator—an in-

cident that was largely responsible for his collapse when he was one minute, 15 seconds clear of the field and only two kilometers from the finish line in the 15th stage.

Two days later, he fell and broke a cheekbone, an injury which did not stop him from attacking right to the last moment of the tour today.

Merckx's mishaps, although they contributed to the size of the 27-year-old Thévenet's final margin of 2 minutes, 47 seconds over the Belgian, cannot detract from the Frenchman's victory.

He may not be the complete rider that Merckx is—he cannot sprint or stay with the best on fast downhill runs—but he proved vastly superior to anyone else when the roads became steep.

The day after he had taken

the race leader's yellow jersey, he produced a searing ride over tough Alpine passes to leave Merckx irrevocably behind.

Merckx's mistake, and the mistake of every French commentator, may have been to underestimate Thévenet. Often in the past he has produced a ride of great class only to fold a day or so later, and no one believed he could ever win such a long event as the Tour de France.

That may have lulled Merckx into believing that the one-and-a-half-minute lead he held on his major rivals at the end of a furious first stage would be enough to see him home to Paris, given the help of the three time trials that still were to come.

In fact, it was ample to defeat all the others. Italian Francesco Moser, the early tour leader, was relegated to a much lower ranking when the mountains were reached, and Belgian Lucien van Impe and Holland's Joop Zoetemelck, who finished third and fourth in the final placings, just lost more time on Merckx.

Van Impe did not have the ambition to capitalize on his brilliant mountain riding as he had set out with the limited aim of winning the mountain prize, which he did comfortably.

Zoetemelck finally did not have the strength to beat Merckx, although at the start of the tour he was billed as the man most likely to do so.

And, according to a bitter joke being told by Dutch journalists here, it is as pale today as he was at the start of the tour, it is because he has hidden for so long in Merckx's shadow.

The battle for victory between Merckx and Thévenet and the muscle-breaking pace set by the world champion from the very first stage allied with some extremely hot sunshine to decimate the field.

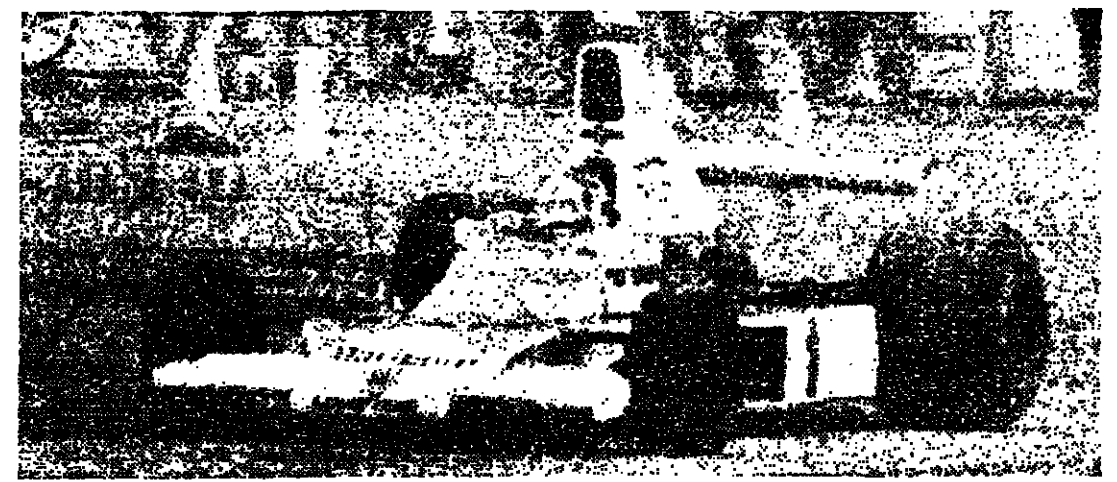
**Godofroot Won Stage**

Only 88 riders survived to tackle today's final stage and two of them, Frenchman Antoine Gütierrez and Belgian Joseph

Spruyt, did not finish it.

The stage was won by Belgian Walter Godefroot in a mass sprint in front of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing after Merckx had attacked time and time again as the riders raced 27 times up and down the Champs-Élysées and around the Tuilleries gardens.

Thévenet said it was the happiest day in his life. With his wife standing nearby, the Burgundy farm boy received the final yellow jersey symbolizing victory from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who watched the closing minutes of the race.



Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi in the lead during British Grand Prix at Silverstone.

## Fittipaldi Shows Old Grand Prix Racing Form

By Bernard Kirsch

SILVERSTONE, England, July 20 (UPI).—Some of the drivers said they thought they were afloat on rafts, others called the circuit here an ice rink. Emerson Fittipaldi, however, drove as if it was an auto circuit.

The Brazilian, the defending world champion, won the British Grand Prix yesterday which was ended by rain 11 laps from the scheduled finish with an injury list of six. The injuries to the drivers were minor cuts or sprains. A track marshal was hit by a car and had his shoulder and ankle fractured.

Most of the mishaps occurred during the final four of the first circuit, as the third and worst of three rainstorms hit the track. Six Formula-One machines were skidding into ditches and wire-mesh catch fences, and the officials decided that that was enough.

At the time, Fittipaldi, smoothly handling his McLaren, had a three-second lead over fellow Brazilian Carlos Pace in a Brabham. Finishing third in the 10th grand prix of the season was Jody Scheckter of South Africa, in a Tyrrell-Ford. Fourth was James Hunt of England, in a Hesketh, and classified fifth in the results

was Mark Donohue, who was one of the unfortunate to end the race off the track. But he still managed to double his point total in the drivers' standings to four.

"At the end, it was as if I was driving on clear ice," said the American who drove a car which team manager Roger Penske bought for practice purposes. But the March went so well in practice sessions here last week that Penske chose to use it rather than the Penske machine which he had built.

Donohue said that, after the rain, "I tried the brakes for 2,000 yards but I just couldn't stop it. I finally went into the catch fence." The American had lost of company. He was followed off the track by Pace, Scheckter, Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jarrier, Englishman Tony Brise and Hunt. Also in the pileup was West German Jochen Mass, who said "the puddles were so thick that I just floated across them" and into the fence.

Scheckter said that at the time of the skids, "I was second and going well when I came onto a patch of the track that had held a hell of a lot of water. Suddenly, I was aquaplaning, as much out of control as I had been driving across a frozen pond."

When the final results were put together, the officials didn't count the last lap, so the last-second mishap, according to Donohue, "only hurt our feelings, hurt our cars and hurt the fences."

Donohue did not suffer any injury and the most serious injury to the drivers was a cut head, which needed stitches, and a concussion for Jarrier. Scheckter has a sprained wrist.

**Recent Poor Form**

Fittipaldi, twice the world champion, has had his price hurt during recent months. He won the opening race of this grand prix season, finished second in the next and during the following seven races could only score points twice.

Yesterday, Fittipaldi was rated a longshot by the English bookies at the track because of his recent poor form. But Fittipaldi yesterday was a winning gambler. While most of the field went sliding in and out of the pits to change tires, according to the track weather, Fittipaldi kept going and made his only stop when the race was just about to end.

Yesterday's triumph put him in second place in the standings with five races to go. He has 33 points, 14 behind the leader, Niki Lauda of Austria, who had trouble in his

Ferrari yesterday and finished eighth.

**Grand Prix Results**

1. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, McLaren, completed 36 laps, 164.05 miles, 1 hour 22 minutes, 5 seconds, average speed 120.01 mph; 2. Carlos Pace, Brazil, Brabham, 35 laps, 120.214; 3. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Tyrrell-Ford, 33 laps, 120.209; 4. James Hunt, Britain, Hesketh, 33 laps, 120.454; 5. Mark Donohue, U.S., March, 33 laps, 121.054; 6. Vittorio Brambila, Italy, March, 33 laps, 121.147.

**World Drivers Standings**

1. Niki Lauda, Austria, 47 points; 2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 33; 3. Carlos Pace, Brabham, 30; 4. Carlos Pace, Brabham, 24; 5. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, 19; 6. Jochen Mass, West Germany, 16; 7. James Hunt, Britain, 12; 8. Mario Andretti, U.S., 5.

**Forego Joins Club**

**Of \$1-Million Horses**

ELMONT, N.Y., July 20 (AP).—Forego became a \$1-million winner yesterday with a stretch drive that carried him to victory by a head over Arkesby Boy in the \$111,000 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park.

The 15th stakes victory for the 5-year-old gelding was worth \$66,840, raising his earnings to \$1,036,678. He is the 16th member of thoroughbred racing's millionaire club.



Thévenet waves to fans as Valéry Giscard d'Estaing chats with Eddy Merckx.

## Sunday

### Kingman Paces Mets' Victory, 10-9

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—Eddie Kingman hit a two-run homer in the bottom of the eighth, giving him six runs batted in for the game and bringing New York Mets from behind to Houston's fourth straight 10-9.

Kingman's game-winning homer in the leftfield line off Wayne Krenchick was his second of the season. His first was a three-run homer during a five-run Met outburst in the fifth.

The Mets, trailing by 7 in the eighth, pulled to within a run after Kingman's 17th homer with Jose and Gene Clinch aboard.

Heldmann drove in two runs in the inning with a 3-0 lead. Cedeño fell right field, splitting his right leg, which subsequently required stitches.

The Mets scored four runs in the eighth. Jesus Alou doubled one out and came home on Millan's double. Torre drove home Millan and came to Kingman's second homer to go, his 15th of the season. In addition to the five RBI, Kingman drove in two runs in the first inning on a 3-1 lead.

**Phillies 11, Reds 4**

Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt hit four runs with a single in the eighth inning. He hit his 19th home run of the season to help the Phillies defeat the Reds 11-4, for their fourth straight victory.

The Phillies took advantage of less by Clay Kirby to score three runs in the first inning. Schmidt's home run in the eighth inning was the first of the season to pick up victory with relief help from Garber, who got his seventh

called the game too soon. His protest was upheld and a ruling allowed the game to be resumed at that point with the Braves leading, 4-1.

Evans' 11th home run in the first inning drove home Marty Perez, who had doubled, and May's fourth home run in the second inning drove home Evans, who had singled to stake Atlanta to a 4-0 lead.

Clarence Gaston singled home Perez, who had doubled again, in the fifth inning for the Braves' final run.

**Giants 2, Pirates 1**

At San Francisco, Ed Halicki tossed a two-hitter and ignited the winning rally with a one-out double in the eighth inning to lead the Giants to a 2-1 victory over Pittsburgh in the first game of a doubleheader.

Halicki hit a sinking line drive to leftfield in the eighth which Pittsburgh's Ed Kirkpatrick failed to catch on a shoe-string effort, enabling the Giant pitcher to reach second. Von Joshua, a strikeout victim twice previously, tripped to right-center to score Halicki with the first run of the game. Bobby Murcer followed with a single to score Joshua.

At Baltimore, Phil Garner and Reggie Jackson drove in two runs apiece and Claudel Washington's run-scoring double in the seventh inning sparked Oakland to a 5-2 victory that snapped the Orioles' winning streak at four games.

Washington greeted reliever Grant Jackson with the decisive hit that keyed a three-run inning as Rolfe Fingers picked up his sixth victory in relief of Dick Bosman.

Garner's bases-loaded double in the second inning off Doyle Alexander produced a 2-0 lead after Joe Rudi doubled and Billy Williams and Sal Bando walked.

The Orioles tied it in the sixth on Ken Singleton's lead-off homer and an RBI single by Lee May. After Paul Blair singled and stole second, Fingers replaced Bosman and gave up May's run-scoring single.

**Tigers 7, Royals 2**

At Detroit, Leon Roberts and Jack Fiebert hit home runs over the fence and Ben Ogilvie legged out one that stayed within the park to power the Tigers past Kansas City, 7-2.

Ray Bave survived 11 hits to square his record at 5-5 as Kansas City stranded 10 base-runners.

Willie Horton led off the sixth inning with a double and two outs later Roberts hit his ninth homer over the left-center fence to break a 2-2 tie. Pierce followed by hitting his first homer in Tiger Stadium and fourth this season off the facing of the third deck in rightfield to make Nelson Briles the losing pitcher.

**Yankees 14, Twins 2**

At Bloomington, home runs by Thurman Munson, Roy White and Bobby Bonds lifted New York to a 14-2 rout of the Twins in the first game of a doubleheader.

Munson slugged a two-run homer in the first off Ray Borbin. Munson, who also had an RBI single in the sixth, scored behind White, who had doubled.

White hit a solo homer in the fourth. He also drove in two runs in the second with a bases-loaded single. Bonds hit his 21st homer of the season, a 415-foot drive to center, for two runs in the fifth.

**White Sox 3, Brewers 2**

At Chicago, Wilbur Wood scattered four hits and Ken Henderson got four and knocked in three runs to lead the White Sox to a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Sox jumped on Ed Sprague for four runs in the first inning. Pat Kelly singled off first baseman George Scott's glove, Bucky Dent walked and Sprague hit Carlos May with a pitch to load the bases. Henderson singled to score Kelly and Dent and May scored on third baseman Don Money's error on a Bill Melton grounder and Bill Stein's hit scored Henderson.

**Indians 10, Angels 4**

At Cleveland, home runs by Buddy Bell, Roco Carly and Rick Manning backed up the six-hit pitching of Don Hood and Jackie Brown as the Indians snapped a four-game losing streak with a 10-4 victory over California.

Bell, who drove in four runs, singled home the first Cleveland run in the second and scored on Alan Ashby's double. He then capped a four-run third inning with a three-run homer into the leftfield stands off reliever Andy Hassler.



BASE MOTIVE—Milwaukee's George Scott safely steals second as Chicago's Bucky Dent misses peg from catcher Brian Downing. Throw went to center, Scott to third.

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

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